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THE LONG CALL

FOR A VOTING SENATE QUORUM.

Senator Vance Narrates What He Knows of the North Carolina Debt—Mr. Blaine Returns to the Native American Hog—The Financial Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The proposition made by the gentlemen who attended the recent financial conference in New York, namely, to extend the maturity of the 5 and 6 per cent bonds at a lower rate of interest, is very generally approved by the treasury officials, with the exception of the secretary, who will not express an opinion on the subject as to the most feasible plan which the government can pursue. The secretary of the treasury is not required to give notice before calling out the standard six per cent bonds for redemption. These bonds amount in the aggregate to $195,690,400, and are redeemable June 30 next, after which any that may be called will cease to draw interest. The officials in favor of the proposed extension of bonds at a lower rate argue that the secretary might issue a call for the redemption of say $100,000,000 of these bonds June 30 next, and make it optional with the holders of the bonds so called to present them for redemption or have them extended at a rate of interest not exceeding 3.25. A large majority, if not all the holders of the bonds, would, it is maintained, prefer the latter course. This action with regard to sixes, according to the ideas of those advocating it, should be followed immediately by calls for an amount of outstanding fives equivalent to the amount of sixes extended. These calls, the officials suggest, should be made conditional, so that persons desiring to continue their bonds until congress passes a funding bill, at a lower rate of interest, rather than have them redeemed, may do so by complying with the conditions necessary within a specified time. The aggregate amount of five per cents redeemable May 1, is $400,500,950. Should this prove successful, it would not be necessary to sell any bonds whatever. While nothing can be said officially as to the course which will be adopted, there is good authority for saying this plan is receiving consideration and indications appear to be in favor of its adoption.

——The president sent to-day the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters—William A. Taft at Charleston, S. C.; John B. Nicholas at Denton, Texas; John Nichols at Raleigh, N. C., vice Holden, withdrawn.

——General McCook, who has been on General Sherman's staff for years, has been ordered to join his regiment at Winterriver, and Captain Mullens has been ordered to take charge of education in the army. Army officers say that Secretary Lincoln has expressed his intention to revolutionize the staff appointments. He thinks that some officers have been enjoying fat and easy births too long, and that it is fair to give them a taste of service and let those who have seen hard service perform staff duty awhile.

——The widow of John Brown, who was hanged at Harper's Ferry, is in Washington, seeking a pension under the government, as she is poor.

——President Garfield and Secretary Blaine are both annoyed at the continuance of the senate deadlock, and think that the nominations ought to be confirmed without delay. They were disappointed at the action of the last republican caucus. Hale, Frye, Ingalls and Blair think executive sessions should be held without delay, and they will try to have another caucus called to reverse the decision of the last one. If the deadlock continues much longer, it is stated that the president will use his power to break it. This is the true situation.

——Secretary Blaine has received from the United States consul at Basle, a letter relative to the excitement about the importation of pork from America. Consul Mason, after an investigation of the circumstances that led to the excitement in France ad Switzerland, reaches the following conclusions:

1. That the ostensible occasion for the agitation of this subject and the decree of interdiction by the French government was the outbreak of trichinosis in a family which was at first supposed to have eaten American pork, but it is now officially conceded that the trouble was caused by the flesh of a newly killed homebred pig, which was eaten in a raw state. In some instances of recent occurrence, salt pork, of alleged American origin, found infested with trichinæ, has been proved to have come from Germany, where, as is well known, trichinosis originated many years ago.

2. That there is no instance on record of any person in Europe being injured in health by eating hams or pork imported in a salted condition from the United States, the only danger from trichinæ being through eating hog flesh in a fresh state, recently slaughtered and imperfectly cooked.

3. That from the 1st of November, 1881, until the 15th of January, 1881, two and a half months, 36,351,000 pounds of lard and 137,987,500 pounds of hog flesh have been exported from the United States to Great Britain, where the officials inspection of such is most rigid, and that in all this vast quantity no instance of infection has been discovered.

4. That almost all authenticated instances of injury to human health by trichinæ have occurred in Germany, where fresh pork is sometimes eaten uncooked, and that no such danger has been incurred from eating salted and seasoned meats.

5. That during a period of two years the principal importers of American meats in the consular district of Basle has had all such goods, which were imported by him carefully inspected by an official designated for that purpose by the city government, and that at the end of that time this inspection was voluntarily discontinued, being considered by civil authorities no longer necessary.

6. That the government of Belgium has formally declined to adopt interdiction against American meats for the reason, as stated, that no just ground for such action as has been discovered in Belgium.

——During the debate yesterday, at the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's speech, Mr. Burnside inquired what would be the action of the democrats in case the vice president should notify the senate that he was going to New York for forty-eight hours. What would they do?

Several Democrats—Let him go.

Mr. Burnside—Suppose we bring in a resolution for the election of a presiding officer.

Mr. Cockrell—We will meet that question when it comes.

Mr. Hoar, in answering the question, challenged any senator on the other side to say he would refuse support for political office, or to have political alliance with anybody in the south, for the reason that he entertained the opinion attributed to Mahone and Riddleberger.

Mr. Bayard rose, and Mr. Hoar repeated his challenge.

Mr. Bayard—The senator wants an answer, and I will try to give it to him. If a man—I do not care whether he is a democrat or republican—advocates the side of repudiation, and repudiation is made the issue, I would never support him.

Mr. Hoar—If repudiation is made the issue, but suppose it is not the issue?

Mr. Bayard—But repudiation, by the action of the senator's party, is made the issue.

Mr. Hoar—I deny it.

Mr. Bayard—And I affirm it.

Mr. Hoar—The difference between the senator and me is that when assassination and fraud are the issue, he will ally himself with repudiationists who stand for all these things, and I will ally myself with repudiators who will join with me to put them down.

Mr. Bayard—The senator forgets, in the heat of debate, to observe due respect to the motives of his opponents.

Mr. Hoar—I do not attribute motives. I deal with facts.

Mr. Bayard—Why does the senator stand before the country and charge me in any way with dishonest and unfair political methods? Why should he do it?

Mr. Hoar—Because whenever the party that performs these things at the south is in distress, the senator brings the weight of his own honorable and fair personal character to its rescue.

Mr. Bayard—I do not think it is worth my while to deny that, and I have lived too long if it is necessary for me to deny the methods spoken of by the senator as having been found in me in resisting an opponent and a foe.

Mr. Hoar—The senator thinks so, but I think he is alone in thinking so. The senator from Delaware is reckoned among the saints of the church. "Beware of the leaven of the pharisee which is hypocrisy."

After a few brief remarks by Mr. Vance upon the question of the state debt of North Carolina, the senate adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The vice-president laid before the senate a message from the president transmitting, in response to a resolution of the senate of the 18th ultimo, the report of the secretary of state, with accompanying papers, in relation to the capitulations of the Ottoman empire. Ordered printed.

The pending business being the resolution for the election of senate officers was then taken up, and a motion to go into executive session made by Mr. Pendleton was, as usual, voted down. Yeas 29, nays 30.

Mr. Vance addressed the senate on the subject of the state debt of North Carolina, denying that the debt had ever been repudiated, and asserting that one of the first acts passed by the legislature of that state after the war had been one providing for the payment of its indebtedness. Under force of the reconstruction acts, for the first time in the history of North Carolina, she had found herself compelled to repudiate any of her obligations. That she had to do at the dictation of the loyal, non-repudiating honest and virtuous republican party of the north. It was the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina. He proceeded to criticise and ridicule the acts of the republican legislature during the years 1868 and 1869, instancing the fact, among others, that that legislature had purchased eight thousand acres of land for the site of a penitentiary. It had authorized the issue of $22,000,000 of bonds for the purpose of constructing railroads, not one of which had been built, and had then passed an act repudiating every dollar of debts which it had contracted. From the day that the citizens of North Carolina had recovered control of the state, instead of trying to pay the debt created by a carpet-bag government, placed upon them in a fraudulent manner, they had resolutely turned their backs on it. They never would try to pay it. It was fraudulent—vicious. It was not a debt in any sense of the word. The republican side, he said, coming down to the question of the election of officers, had inquired why the democrats would not vote for Riddleberger. That was shifting the issue. The question was, how could the gentlemen on the other side support him? He was a rebel, an unrepentant rebel; a democrat, an unrepentant democrat; a readjuster, an unrepentant readjuster. How could they forgive him? What was the object for their supporting him? He (Vance) objected to voting for any man who called himself a democrat who had a surname before the word democrat. He objected to the manner in which the republican party had undertaken to foist a candidate upon the senate, because it was in defiance of the whole plan of political salvation. Riddleberger had been taken up in his sins, unrepentant and unshaven, and had been translated into the heaven of republicanism without having tasted of death. [Laughter.] The senator from Connecticut, (Hawley), had stated that this movement was going to break up the solid south. It reminded him of the story of the boy whose dog Tag had died and who bet that angels would be scared when they saw Tag trotting through the golden gate. The solid south was to be broken when Tag came trotting through the front gate. [Laughter.] Had so great an undertaking ever been inaugurated by such small means? Did anybody ever before hear a party announce the extremities to which it was reduced when it announces that it relies for success on an alliance with the senator from Virginia and the election of Riddleberger to the office of sergeant-at-arms instead of the movement being, as was stated, an alliance to promote the purity of the ballot box. It was, he said, an attempt once more to subject the people of the solid south, who had been free long enough to gather a little money to the dominion of carpet-bag rule in order that their little savings might be swept away.

Mr. Kellogg followed on the subject of the North Carolina debt, asserting that since the state had been under the control of the democrats the debt had been scaled down from twenty-six million to four million dollars, a repudiation of twenty-two millions.

A long discussion ensued, the North Carolina senators answering Kellogg's charges and denying that the state had repudiated any of its honest obligations.

Mr. Ransom called attention to the fact that North Carolina four per cent bonds were quoted at 85, and, appealing to Mr. Sherman, obtained from him the admission that that was a fair price for four per cent state bonds. Mr. Ransom then argued that as North Carolina bonds sold as high as any other state bonds, it would not do to say her name was discredited. He asserted that the settlement of the state debt was satisfactory to the creditors, and that it was an honest settlement.

Mr. Rollins, referring to a remark made by Mr. Vance about carpet baggers, inquired how long it was necessary for a man to live in a southern state before he would be recognized as anything but a carpet-bagger.

Mr. Vance replied that if he came with a trunk 24 hours would do, but if he came with a carpet-bag and hunted around the purlieus of cities, looking for colored men to co-operate with him in cheating the people 24 years would not do.

Mr. Rollins said that the gentlemen on the other side were shocked at the idea that a republican should dare to give a vote for the readjuster in Virginia who was with them on questions of a free vote and an honest count.

Mr. Vance—What difference is there between counting a man out of his vote and out of his money?

Mr. Rollins—You have tried both and ought to be able to answer that question yourself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vance—I have not tried both. I have not tried either, and the senator knows I have not tried either. My state has not tried either. The assertion was witty but it lacked truth.

A colloquial debate then followed, sometimes sharp at times, between Messrs. Vance, Dawes, Rollins and Salisbury.

Mr. Call challenged any republican to produce evidence to prove that there had been either intolerance, ostracism on violence of any kind for political opinion's sake during any southern state. He then proceeded and went into an exhaustive history of the carpet-bag governments, dwelling at some length upon the corruptions and infamy which he found had characterized those governments. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Blair, who asserted that the carpet-bag government has assisted materially the prosperity of the south. He denied that the right of suffrage was restricted in the south, and criticised with great earnestness the laws which in Massachusetts did restrict that right. He also charged that many voters in that state had been deprived of a free ballot by the influence of money, and by the influence of the corporations.

This brough Mr. Dawes and Mr. Hoar to their feet in implicate denial of any such state of affairs. A long discussion ensued, the Massachusetts senator maintaining that no man in that state was deprived of his right of suffrage except by his own choice, and Mr. Call contending that the elections in the southern states were fairer and freer than those held in Massachusetts.

At the end of this discussion, on motion of Mr. Burnside, the senate adjourned until Monday; yeas 23, nays 16, the negative vote being cast by democrats.

A Village Burned.

BUFFALO, Tenn., April 7.—Intelligence has just reached here of the total destruction by an incendiary fire of Irvington, the county town of the new county of Dickinson, situated on the Kentucky border east of Pound Gap, in the most mountainous and inaccessible portion of Virginia. The county is only a year old, and fully half the population were violently opposed to the location selected. The court-house had not been completed, and it and the two church buildings, nearly all there were in the town, were entirely destroyed. Four men have been arrested and are being tried for the crime. It is believed the torch was applied by parties who wish the court-house located elsewhere. It is said to be difficult to find enough level land in the county for a town.

Texan Low Life.

GALVESTON, April 7.—The News' Richmond special says: "A negro named Louis Townsend and a white girl about 15 or 16 years old were brought up from Walker station last night where they were living as man and wife. The girl is of good appearance but very ignorant and of poor parentage. Her name is Emma B. Atkin, and her father, brother and uncle came down from Cammana to-day. Her father refuses to see her. The girl claims she was at the well when the negro came up and compelled her to go with him threatening to kill her if she refused. Lynching is talked of."

A Canadian Shock.

ST. PAUL BAY, Quebec, April 7.—At midnight a shock of earthquake was felt here; the shock was sufficiently strong to awaken people from sleep.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, has a cotton exchange.

MEASLES are epidemic over the state of Mississippi.

IN NEW YORK Florida green peas bring $2.50 per crate.

A TWO-HEADED boy is on exhibition in Houston, Texas.

COLONEL J. T. CLAIBORNE will write a life of S. S. Prentiss.

NEW ORLEANS is the next place Moody and Sankey will tackle.

THE state prohibition convention in Raleigh, N. C., meets 27th April.

FIG trees around Opelika, Ala., were nearly all killed by the late freeze.

THE coal lands of Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, are being bought up rapidly.

WHEAT in East Tennessee will be of excellent quality and bountiful yield.

THE sheep breeders convention of Kentucky meet at Lexington, April 16.

SEVENTY-FIVE convicts in the Nashville penitentiary have had the measles.

THE Nashville industrial exposition opens April 27th and closes May 28th.

CAPTAIN J. R. HORNER, of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., has 6,000 peach trees in bearing.

A DIRECT line of steamships is soon to be run between Charleston, S. C., and Bremen.

MRS SARAH FOSHEE, the blind minister is attracting full houses in Richmond, Va.

A GREAT deal of stock was drowned in Marengo county, Alabama, during the late high waters.

JIM CURRIE tackled the wrong man at last. He meant well, but the other fellow had the drop.

ONE SIXTH of the bonded debt of Alabama is held by corporations and individuals in Mobile.

W. W. PILLOW, of Jacksonville, Fla., has shipped 5,000 quarts of strawberries north this season.

THE stock raisers of Texas are getting better prices for their stock this year than they have for years past.

SAD STATESMEN

WAITING FOR A STALL IN THE CRIB.

The Rural Patriot Anxiously Looking Ahead to the Time when Nominations May be Read Out—Determination to Filibuster Until December the 1st.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The deadlock has lost its novelty. Its attractiveness now consists in the grim determination which seems to inspire both sides. The senate is fuller than it was a week ago. Mr. Vance had gone home, but seeing that the senate was in for the season he returned, and is ready to rest here a few months. Don Cameron ran off the day after he told Joe Brown that this contest was a question of endurance, but Wade Hampton drew such a fine picture of this parliamentary retreat that the vanished leader speedily returned.

The republican caucus yesterday resolved to "stick" indefinitely and set abroad the impression that they had new confidence in their power to win this fight. But it has leaked out that there were diverse counsels in the caucus. Some of the stalwarts showed signs of weakening. Conger is notably nervous, because his Michigan organ has poured hot shot into him for adhering to what it terms the foolhardy policy of the republican caucus. Hawley and Frye are liberal men who are not in love with the Mahone alliance and who think that the republicans will lose more than they will win even if they carry the present point of dispute.

On the other hand from the democrats nothing but expressions of unanimity are heard. There seems to be a harmonious determination to see this issue to the end. Evidently they cannot yield now, for by so doing they would stand before the country convicted of delaying the public business without establishing any right.

Mr. Hill, in a conversation yesterday, told me that he honestly believed the democrats would remain here until December before they would yield their right. He says that feeling so conscious of their rectitude, and knowing so well that the fair public opinion of the country is in their favor, it is folly to think of their yielding to the arrogant demands of just one-half of the senate.

Every day brightens the chances of democratic success. The contest is apparently over on a small issue but it is for a principle which cannot be sacrificed without great detriment to the party. Once again the public is beginning to believe that the democracy has some backbone left that it can take a bold stand, maintain it with honest, able management, and hold it victoriously to the last. This is an impression which has not been made any too soon, for it is a fact beyond question that there was, in the south particularly, a fading faith in the democratic party because of its shifting policy and its bungling misuse of nearly every opportunity it has lately had.

These things are discussed by the leaders of the party here, and they all feel that there is more in this deadlock and its inevitable result than appears on a superficial view.

——I saw Mr. Emory Speer to-day on the floor of the senate talking with Governor Brown. I asked him if he had seen an article in the Sunday Gazette of Atlanta, in which it was stated that he had proclaimed himself to be "a kind of Mahone democrat."

"Yes, I have read the article," was the reply.

"What have you to say about it?"

"I have only this to say. It will take more conspicuous game than Mr. Jimmy Banks and the ex doorkeeper of the state's gallery, to draw my fire. Of course, my friends in Georgia know that the statement in the Gazette is colored by the hatred and envy of its editor. They will always find me true to Georgia and to the principle of liberal and unbounded confidence for which I have always professed. A brace of sour and disappointed camp followers whose only interest in politics is a little office like a door-keeper's or a sub clerk's cannot injure me with our people."

——General Longstreet's name is expected at the senate every day. His friends think the office of marshal will just suit him, and they expect a fine administration from him.

——The agricultural bureau which gossip once accorded to Dr. Felton and for which Dr. T. P. Janes was an applicant, will go, as I wrote you from the first, to Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts. The governor is to be congratulated on its loss of LeDuc. He is regarded as a prime humbug by those who know how the bureau has been conducted under him.

——The change of senate officials will not occur before December, but when it does come, will deprive a worthy Georgia gentleman of a pleasant place he has held two years. I refer to Colonel J. R. Snead who is assistant postmaster of the senate.

——The prospects for the enrolling of the Farragut statute on the 18th of April are grand. Large numbers of visitors are expected. The army and navy will be out in force.

——The Georgia office-seekers sadly linger about the capitol awaiting the uncertain end of the deadlock in the senate. Most of them had better go home, for that deadlock is good to last many days yet, and when it ends there will be far more disappointed than happy veterans left upon the field. In the faces of the negroes here from the south, I fancy that I can already see the sad lines of disappointment, but it may be imagination. Poor, deluded, trustful and withal wholly creatures, had they served their true friends in the south with half the zeal they have served the republican tricksters, they would not have been deserted in the time of adversity patiently. Still they cling to the hope that a few offices are to be given to them. A poor clerkship here and there; a meagre office it may be to some illustrious representative of his race—these will be the rewards of their long devotion. Garfield talked buncombe in the campaign about the negro, touching a tender chord in northern sentimentalism. He injected the same honeyed strain into his inaugural along with his glittering generalities and his bland patriotic gush, but every day it is becoming more and more apparent that the sweet talking politician as a president is a fraud, and is condemned impenitent for a democrat to speak on such a subject, the avowed doctrine of republican statesmen and journals being this: "If we choose to cheat the negro and to make him a million false promises, it is none of your business and you will please keep your mouth shut." It is charged that the honest sympathy for the victims of continued deceit is a mean pander for their votes. The intelligent negro in the south are fast opening their eyes to the real truth of the case. They don't need any pander to win them to the conviction that they cannot rely on republican promises; that they cannot live happily and well under republican home-rule. For they see that under the administration of a liberal democracy they prosper in property, in education and enjoy the blessings of peace and justice to the fullest measure. Leading negro politicians, who are here now, day after day meeting the cold welcome of their republican friends have said these things to me in plain words. There is no disguising the fact that deep in the heart of the negro is a growing disgust of the political leaders he has served. Once he tried to know what politics meant. The dawning consciousness of this fact is one of the impulses to the Mahone coalition. The republicans know that they cannot hold the negro much longer. Their object now is to build up a party in the south in which the negro may have confidence, at least—the grand of which, he may not at once discover.

——Talk about compromise in the senate is bosh. Mr. Bayard was the man on whom republican hopes of a break in democratic ranks were based. Since his clear, strong speech yesterday such hopes have been abandoned. Honest old Burnside is said to have reluctantly gone into the republican policy, but he has gotten his Irish up too, and swears he will stick here till he dies, etc., before he will yield. And so they go. Deadlock, though very severe, above all

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 8, 1881.

ALL the phases of the southern question are included in the Mahone debate. Yesterday Senator Vance discussed the debt question of North Carolina, and there is really nothing that seems to be irrelevant in the debate that is now in its second month. It bids fair to beat "Hazel Kirke."

THE grand jury now in session could bless a large population by inquiring whether or no locomotive engineers have any right to torture people in the heart of an ambitious city with screeches as diabolical as the ingenuity of man can devise—with screeches that are dispensed with in any other city, and that are really no more necessary than a fifth wheel to a wagon.

SEVERAL southern nominations were sent in yesterday, but still the port of Atlanta is without a surveyor. The president should not neglect the port that is ambitious of commercial honors and profits, even if vessels of heavy tonnage cannot sail up to it. The last in this instance will not prove the least if the president will send us a surveyor of customs to inaugurate the work of importation.

A MEETING of the fifteen railroad commissioners of the country has been proposed, and Louisville named as the place of meeting. Louisville is central and accessible; but if the fourteen other commissions want to meet the only live and weighty one in the country on its own ground, the proposed meeting should be held in Atlanta. The other commissions have no more power than a debating society; they simply meet, resolute and adjourn, and that is all their work amounts to. Fortunately, we have a commission that exacts instead of advising.

Enlightening a Correspondent.

A correspondent at Albany adds the following postscript to a business letter: "Your readers in this section are somewhat amazed that your esteemed contemporary, as you call the Macon Telegraph, is so much interested in the character of the news in your middle Georgia edition. So long as it suits your subscribers, I don't see what right the Telegraph has to complain."

If our correspondent has paid any attention to the distressed criticisms of the Telegraph thus far, in connection with the comments of THE CONSTITUTION thereon, he must have perceived that every statement made by the Macon paper is a practical admission that it fails or refuses to print the vast amount of current news which is not sent to the southern associated press, but which is nevertheless accessible to the southern papers that take the trouble to collate and edit it. Without this news in some shape or other no newspaper can be said to carry out its contract with its subscribers. The chief interest of the Telegraph, it seems to us, would lie in the direction of furnishing this news, but as, instead of this, it has undertaken the hopeless task of patrolling the news columns of THE CONSTITUTION, and seems to enjoy it, there is nothing further to be said about the matter. Intelligent readers do not need to be enlightened as to the real animus of the Macon paper, nor will they fail to perceive that if the Telegraph does its duty by its own subscribers, its real interest is in its own news columns and not in those of THE CONSTITUTION.

THE mistake the Macon paper makes is in supposing that matters of information and explanation—the statements and gossip that invariably accompany events—are not news. It is mistaken also in supposing that news by mail is not news to those who have not seen it. THE CONSTITUTION gives all the news. What the wires fail to bring, it gathers by mail, and in addition to this, it has its special correspondents in Washington, in New York, and throughout the state, and our readers know that whatever is of interest to intelligent men and women in Georgia will be found in its columns. We have no reason to object to the criticisms of the Telegraph, but its interest in our methods is not reciprocated. We do not care how the Macon paper is edited nor whether it prints the news. We have a contract to supply a large and growing body of readers in middle and southwest Georgia with news that they do not get elsewhere, and this contract we propose to fulfill.

Notes of New Books.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert (New York) send us through Messrs. Walden & Stowe, "Ploughed Under, the Story of an Indian Chief, told by Himself." The book opens with an introduction by Inshta Theamba (Bright Eyes) the educated Ponca girl, who says that the incidents of the story are based upon easily authenticated facts, most of them she claims being matters of official record. After all, it is but a small and incomplete chapter in the infamous history which the government of the United States has made for itself in its dealings with the unfortunate Indians. It is a history of knavery, robbery, duplicity and cold-blooded murder. Apart from this the story deals with new characters and strange people, and is altogether fresh and fascinating. If it shall be the means of opening the eyes of our people to the great wrongs which the Indians have suffered and are now suffering as the result of the policy of the republican party, a great work will have been accomplished. The story is narrated by the son of a chief of one of our western tribes who tells his own experience—his youth and training amid family influences at home (for they had homes), and hunts and battles afield; his love, with all their childlike simple customs of wooing and wedding; the coming of that great personage the Indian agent among the tribe, with his following of good and evil; the holding of councils, the making of treaties, the pursuit of criminals; the intrigues and bold wickedness of one of the whites, who makes way with the young Indian's girlish bride; her perils and escapes; the deceitful dealings of the whites with the tribes; the outrage put upon them by the secretary of the agent who pretended to write to their "Great Father," the president, at Washington, their petition to be freed from the supervision and enslavement of the agency, while, in truth, he made their petition a prayer to the government to buy horses and lands and remove them to the "Land of Fire," as the northern Indians call the Indian territory. And this petition was duly granted, the tribe's village was destroyed, their lands appropriated, and the wretched Indians, protesting in vain, wailing for their lost homes, were driven like cattle—starving, dropping of fatigue, dying of exposure by the way—and left in that "healthful" land where the first year's fever slew a third of their number, and the second made the death-list a full half. It was by this horrible process that the few hardiest became at last "acclimated." The price of the book is $1.

Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., (Chicago), send us "Robertson's Living Thoughts: A Thesaurus," by Kerr Boyce Tupper, with an introduction by Professor William C. Richards. This book is intended to be a companion volume to the "Sermons, Life and Lectures" of Frederick W. Robertson, who, during his brief ministerial career, made a profound impression upon the religious thought of England—an impression that has reached to this country and more or less affected the American pulpit. The selections from his writings contained in this thesaurus places within reach of the pulpit the brightest thoughts of one of the brightest English preachers.

From Callaghan & Co. (Chicago) we have "The Law of National Banks," by Farlin Q. Ball, of the Chicago bar. The volume contains the national bank act, as amended, with forms of procedure, and notes referring to all decisions reported to November 1, 1880. The work, Mr. Ball explains, has grown up in five years active practice for receivers of national banks. There being no treatise on the subject, the author kept memoranda of the cases he had occasion to examine, and, to the end that the form should be the most convenient for his own use, he placed under each section of the national bank act the authorities relating thereto. Thus, all that the courts have said upon each topic is seen at a glance. The opening chapter is devoted to concise history of paper money. The book is one that will quickly find its way to the libraries of lawyers and to the national banks.

From Fords, Howard & Hulbert (through Walden & Stowe) we have "The Easiest Way of Housekeeping and Cooking," by Helen Campbell. The title of this neatly printed little volume is somewhat misleading. Instead of a treatise on the way of housekeeping and cooking it is a rambling scientific essay on health and the chemistry of human food, with all the technical details pressed into service to lengthen it out. It is so technical, indeed, that no practical housekeeper will care to sit down and read it by a hot stove.

Charles Scribner's Sons (New York) send us "Christian Institutions," a series of essays on ecclesiastical subjects, by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., dean of Westminster. These lectures constitute a valuable contribution to religious literature. Their purpose is to compare the Christianity of the present day with the church in early ages, and to show that the greater part of the early Christian institutions sprung from social customs which prevailed at the time. Price $2 50

We have received a copy of "The Mad Angel," a lyrical drama by Mrs. Clifford Niles, of Griffin. Brought out at the north, under proper auspices, this remarkable little work would probably have created something of a sensation among people of culture and taste; but it is printed in cheap pamphlet form, and the author has not even taken the trouble to copyright it. It is divided into eleven scenes—"Arcana of "Ages," "The Market Place," "Watch of "Ages," "Dream of Cups," "Temple of "Creeds," "The Arachnidae," "Conclave of "Crowns," "The Pillory," "Council of "Ages," "The Javelin," and "The Sapphire "Gate." This little drama is singularly bold in conception, and is the product of a rich and brilliant imagination.

"Under the Roses" is a modest little volume of verses from the pen of Miss Minnie Quinn. Two years ago, Miss Quinn, then in her twelfth year, published a small volume entitled "Violets" which attracted some attention on account of the promising character of its contents. "Under the Roses" is introduced by Mr. Charles W. Hubner, the well-known poet, who says that the promise of Miss Quinn's second volume "strengthens the belief of "her friends and patrons that her poetic "talent is maturing wholesomely, to give "us, some day, fruitage of fine flavor." "Under the Roses" is for sale at the bookstores.

DOES the administration depend upon the vote of Mahone to secure the confirmation of such of its appointments as are obnoxious to Mr. Conkling?

JOUBERT, the Boer commander, is said to be a Pennsylvanian. Judging by the fact that Joubert is holding an important office, we should take him to be an Ohio man. The Boers, however, know their own necessities best.

WE hear nothing definite from Conger. Can it be that this great man is still engaged in oiling and repairing his trombone for use in the senate?

THE Mary and Helen is fitting out to go in search of the Jeannette. As a prudent people we ought to take time by the forelock and fit out a supplementary expedition to go in search of the Mary and Helen.

THE silence in which Conger has enveloped himself seems to fit him like a cornplaster.

THE New York Tribune admits that if the republican party would drop George C. Gorham, the concussion would not be violent. So we had supposed. But Gorham is of the opinion that chaos would ensue.

IF Mr. Blaine has any followers in the senate, he should send them word that there is something more important to be done just now than the appointment of Riddleberger. What Mr. Blaine needs is the sympathy of some of the more vigorous of the democratic senators.

FOR once the republicans of the senate find themselves in opposition with the sentiment of their own party. The signs are very healthy.

Is Mr. Blaine prepared to reward Mahone for supporting Conkling's "comity" business? We shall probably hear less of the federal patronage in Virginia after an attempt has been made to defeat the appointment of Robertson.

THE republicans are keeping up the deadlock in order to postpone the Conkling-Garfield war. But it must come sooner or later.

A MAN who burns the midnight oil has discovered that the constitution does not provide that the president shall consult with senators as to the character of his appointments. The so-called "comity" of the senate is another name for the jobbery of the bosses and demagogues.

OUR Washington correspondent, who spoke in gaudy terms of the verdure of a Georgia April, has been requested to make a public retraction of the language used.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has returned to New York from the south not very well pleased with Conklingism. A tour through our balmy southern clime, where the orange and the myrtles are in bloom, is cal culated to do a northern man good.

MACVEAGH proposes to resign because he can't put little Mr. Billy Chandler in his snuff box.

THE New Haven Register says that the last words of a physician were "my patients" The patients themselves were probably in too big a hurry to add any remarks to their record.

WHY doesn't Colonel Forney employ Mahone to write a democratic novel? The scope and design of the work might be Colonel Forney's and the language and dialogue Mahone's. Gorham would doubtless supply the sub-heads and foot-notes.

IN GENERAL.

—Florida will contribute 50,000,000 oranges this year; albeit the crop has been completely ruined twice. "Ruining" any crop nowadays is as good as doubling its production.

—Young couples in Chicago are pestered with cards from divorce lawyers.

—Miss Phoebe Cozzens is called the prettiest of the strong minded.

—The present winter hangs on like a church debt.—Rome Sentinel.

—When the spring time comes, gentle Annie, we'll let you know.

—Postmaster-General James is a vestryman in an Episcopal church in New York.

—The lack of five votes killed the compulsory education bill in the legislature of Indiana.

—The London Court Journal says that Lady Burdett-Coutts has not the slightest intention of visiting the United States.

—"Twin relics of barbarism" is what a disgusted republican senator calls Messrs. Gorham and Riddleberger.

—The British government spends $700,000 annually on its consular service and the United States only $300,000.

—Ex-President Hayes is reported to be engaged in writing a history of his administration.

—St. Louis has been taken in, socially and financially, by a "Captain Dalrymple Dingwald of the British army."

—The Philadelphia Times calls the fight in the senate a struggle for control of the national spittoon.

—A woman's work is never done because when she has nothing else to do she has her hair to fix.

—If it hadn't been for that game of base ball in Detroit Saturday, we should never have known that winter had passed.—New Hampshire Register.

—The assignee of the notorious Woman's savings bank in Boston finds assets to the amount of $34 000, and liabilities to the amount of $236,269 47. Mrs. Howe, the manager of the swindle, is out on bail.

—Bismarck's physician has forbidden him to attend church, saying that he must devote all of Sunday to rest. That doctor could make plenty of money in this country, if he only knew it.

—Anna Dickinson is shortly to appear on the stage as Claude Melnotte. It would be a sad blow to the world if she would prove by her dress that Claude was bowlegged.

—The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has not had typhus fever, as was at first supposed by Sir William Gull; her illness is said to have arisen from the mental strain to which she has been exposed for several years.

—Queen Victoria is about to purchase the famous historical estate of Stoke park. She went through the mansion the other day with her daughter, Beatrice, and was greatly pleased with it. The price set is $1,250 000.

—Always remember your wedding day, and try to mark the occasion by some little act showing that you remember it. Coming home half full will often signalize the anniversary in a marked but inexpensive manner.

—Italy's time is that Carthage belonged to Rome and that Tunis is her's by right of succession therefore; but France says that time is gone by, that this is not Carth-age. Between tune and time they may get into difficulty.

—Instead of being a period of gloom, as many had anticipated, the Dublin season was this year exceptionally brilliant, and it was remarked as a gratifying and unusually circumstance that the attendance of persons of distinction at the levees and drawing rooms was irrespective of party.

—M. Gustave Dore, the French artist, has just lost his widowed mother, to whom he is said to have been chivalrously attached, and, being unmarried, will take her in his fine house at Paris. Her husband and his father was a government engineer of bridges and highways.

—The pyramid of Pueblo, in Mexico, is larger than the great pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt. The latter covers only fourteen acres; while the Mexican one covers 200 acres of ground, and was originally 600 feet high. It is made of sundried brick, and is supposed to have been built 7,000 years ago.

—Senator Hill, of Colorado, is handsome His new residence—that which has belonged to, ex-Secretary Evarts—will contain suggestions of his western home—bear skins, fur rugs, horn chairs, blanket-hangings. The senator has such good taste that society expects to see something both unique and attractive.

—As soon as the new wing of the state department is ready for occupancy, it is the intention of the president to remove the executive offices there, and make the white house a residence rather than an office. The white house needs thorough renovating and repairing to make it fairly habitable, as all of the improvements that have been made upon it from time to time have been of a make-shift character.

—The Charleston News and Courier, a sedate and enterprising newspaper of South Carolina, discovers a prominent lawyer of that state who has his office letter paper printed in its address as follows: "To Colonel ——:— Dear Colonel ——:"—That journal arrived at the conclusion that the majority of the males of South Carolina are colonels. It also demands a new American title, not to exceed two syllables in length.—N. Y. Herald.

—The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe says: "The are all laughing, but really it is very wrong. Poor Mrs. Langtry, (formerly the "Lily" of Jersey fashionable beauty, etc., has come to the end of her tether. My acquaintance, Mr. Millar (George Rollins's successor), wields his hammer to-day at No. 17 Norfolk street, Park Lane, in the most charming Rjon town residence of Captain and Mrs Langtry. The catalogue includes all the trophies of eastern sport, the gift of a friend of the lady's, together with the costly and elegant contents of the residence, Chippendale and Elizabethan art furniture, plate, china, and bric-a-brac. Captain Edward has long been reported in America, looking after some property he has there.' 'No,' said her lady friend, 'it is premature; she is not going to act on the stage yet. But it will come to that before long.' And on the stage Mrs. Langtry may do well for a season, whether she can act or not."

Spain is Democratic.

Philadelphia Times.

Castelar, the most unique figure in Spanish history since Charles V, gives the weak monarchy of Alfonso warning that he is not to be coaxed or coerced into lending the majesty of his great name to the present order of things. He is a democrat because he has conscience, and a man with conscience cannot bring himself to aid or countenance the abhorrent order of government set over the Spanish people. Put to a vote Spain is to-day, as it was in 1868, a democracy. Education, though behind that of any state in Europe—save, perhaps, Ireland—enters for very little in the aspirations of the Iberian race. They are democrats because the glorious history of their ancestors remains to them as a household word, showing what they were capable of doing in the past and inspiring them to what they can do again.

The Republicans Want Robertson.

New York Tribune.

The republican press of the country outside of New York state, with two exceptions, is solid in favor of Judge Robertson's confirmation. The exceptions are the Washington Republican, edited by George C. Gorham, late of The Democratic workingmen's party of California, and the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Within New York state there are only seven republican papers which oppose confirmation, and nearly seventy which are warmly in favor of it. Of the seven which oppose, two or three were in favor before they received orders to the contrary. Of those in favor of Robertson at least four have hitherto been devoted adherents of Senator Conkling. These facts are pretty conclusive evidence that the mass of the republicans of the whole country are behind the president and in full sympathy with his course.

A Revival of Dead Issues.

Philadelphia Times.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a thick and thin Conkling organ, has finally found out that Garfield was mixed in the Credit Mobilier business, and it prints a lot of opinions of republican papers in 1879 to prove it. This information reached the New York organ just as soon as the president proposed a change in the New York custom houses. It looks like a revival of the dead issues of the late campaign.

The Usury Law.

Butler Herald.

The usury law is a relict of the dark ages, and there can be no sound or valid reason given of its continuance, and it should therefore be repealed. We are glad to see one of our powerful contemporary, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, is being thrown in this direction; and we hope it will continue its able efforts on "this line," and that the time will soon come when all usury laws will be wiped from the statute book of our state.

A Texas Decision.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

The Texas court of appeals has decided that the law prohibiting marriage between whites and blacks in that state is void as being contrary to the fourteenth amendment of the United states constitution. This is taking ground far in advance of the general legal understanding of this amendment, and assuming a position that other states will reluctantly follow if at all.

A Rad Showing.

Cleveland Herald.

Of 9,105 deaths that occurred in New York during the first fifteen months of the present year, 1,252 were of diseases usually classed as contagious —diphtheria taking the lead. This is certainly a very bad showing and one of which the representative city of the United States has reason to be ashamed.

What the Organs Say.

Philadelphia Times.

According to the organs Lamar, the poetic eulogist of Sumner, the dreamer of political sentimentalities, is a villain of such hideous mien that he hatch a needle not to be seen, while Mahone —angels haven't wings and things fit to uphold his aerial spotlessness.

Conkling Dare not Rebel.

Chicago Tribune.

The clamp that the administration has on Senator Conkling is the fact that his term expires in 1885, and no regular senator from York state the New York senator did in 1876 to elect a republican legislature, and at the same time give the state to a democratic candidate for the presidency.

The Angel of Redemption.

Philadelphia Times.

It strikes the worldly as curious that in the search for an angel to redeem the south the great party of moral ideas should have stumbled upon a fallen angel to lead the children of light out of the bondage of the brigadiers.

The Mahone Bargain Condemned.

New York World.

Three democratic mayors yesterday elected in the west. Clearly the Riddleberger-Mahone bargain does not command its enthusiastic support either in Ohio, Illinois or Iowa.

The Prevailing Influences.

"Garb" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The two prevailing influences in the United States at present are John Kelly and Kate Sprague.

Carry the News to the Telegraph.

Editorial correspondence Rome Tribune.

THE CONSTITUTION improves daily, and is rapidly becoming one of the leading journals of the south.

Delaware Has a Great Senator.

Washington Post.

Mr. Saulsbury's speech was a perfect gem. Delaware seems to have a senator with genuine abilities, after all.

—There is only one sure method to discover whether an article is worth anything or not, and that is to try it. Mr. Walter B. Gardner, foreman American steam guage company, No. 50 Chardon street, Boston, Massachusetts, did this with a popular preparation and observes: The St. Jacobs Oil has been in use among the employes of this company, who have been burnt and injured working among the machinery, and it never failed to cure them. I can highly recommend it.

—The plans for the new Tay bridge are now completed. The foundation piers are of brick to the height of about nine feet above high water. On these the supporting columns are to be placed. Over the navigable part of the river the spans will be fifty-eight feet six inches in height. The new bridge will be immensely strong and it is thought that the fiercest gale will not have the least effect on it.

Liebig Co.'s Amicated Extract of Witch Hazel quickly relieves periodical sufferings of females. "It possesses a peculiar power," says Professor PATTISON, in his celebrated work on Diseases of Women, "of relieving the sufferings of painful periods. It wards off the suffering without in any way interfering with the proper and natural flow." Beware of cheap counterfeits. It is invaluable in most of the commoner diseases of women. Cures disfiguring pimples and eruptions. Sold in fifty cents and dollar sizes.

apr8 dlw fri,sun&wed&wk1t

—General Ord is the best "ovationed" man on the continent. He arrived at Vera Cruz during the first week in March and he has been shaking hands and taking taffy ever since. General Trevino, Ord's son in-law and minister of war, is making the Mexican capital very agreeable to the American veteran.

Professor Duncan Campbell, M. D., LL. D.,

President Royal college of physicians and surgeons, of Ontario; member general council university of Edinburgh, etc., speaking of the excellence of the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic, says: "It has more than realized my expectations." Beware of worthless imitations.

ap8 dlw fri,sun&wed&wk1t

—Secretary Blaine has been severely afflicted for six weeks past with inflammatory rheumatism, which jumps from limb to limb without the slightest regard for his convenience. One day last week a bad draught caught him disengaged, and settled down on his eyes. He is gradually getting rid of the tyrant, but, although attending to his duties, has been a great sufferer.

—HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE for physical and nervous debility. Try it.

—There are some things that they do not do better in France. One is in the matter of fire. Paris has only four steam fire engines, while Detroit, which is not yet as big as Paris, however much it may excel the French capital in beauty, has thirteen New York has 3,200 fire plugs, while Paris has but 920, 600 of which were added last year. The Paris fire brigade is organized on the military plan and has about 1,600 men and fifty officers. Besides the four steamers there are 207 hand pumps, that do very little to discourage big fires. Doing their best it takes about half an hour to reach a fire.

The marked popular favor accorded to "Hub Punch" is amply warranted. It can be used with hot or ice water, soda, lemonade, milk or whatever you choose. No other punch made when required for use can rival it. Sold by all druggists, grocers and wine merchants at $1.25 a bottle.

—The marquis of Lorne, says the London World, in his grass-widowerhood, maintains, and perhaps increases, his somewhat negative-tinted popularity. He is liked well enough; but there is no enthusiasm in the liking for him, as there used to be for the Duffer in. He is a trifle pragmatic, not a little self-conscious, and, now that he has got rid of a modicum of his shyness, has developed the paternal inheritance of a patronizing demeanor. By the way, the duke and duchess and their a great deal of harm throughout Canada. During his visit he swaggered more suo, he could no more help swaggering than he can being shabby; and in the series of magazine articles in which he recorded his Transatlantic impressions, spoke of Canada and the Canadians in a way which the Kanucks will resent while there remains a Campbell within their borders.

If You Feel Dependent,

and weary of life, do not give up; it is not trouble that causes such feelings, but disordered kidneys or liver, which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will invigorate, restore, and thus bring you happiness once more. apr d2w fri,sun&wed&wx2w 2dp

—So many wedding presents have been offered to Prussian Prince William, that it has been deemed necessary to check the torrent of generosity; and the announcement is therefore published that only corporations and such persons as are connected in some direct way with the royal family shall be permitted to enjoy the happiness and honor of taking part in the gift making. Over 3,000 offers of presents have been rejected. The wedding gifts are to be placed on exhibition in the royal palace at Berlin, admission to the spectacle to be paid for, and the proceeds to go to a woman's benevolent association. Perhaps the publicity that would thus be gained by present makers may have something to do with their number.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

mar26—dly sat sun wed & wkyly

—It will doubtless interest the growers of Maryland tobacco to know that the French contract for tobacco for the coming season will be for 10,000 hogsheads Maryland and 7,200 hogsheads Ohio. The Maryland crop for this season, it is estimated, will not exceed 20,000 hogsheads, and the requirement for France, it will be seen, will be fully 50 per cent of the entire crop, which is a very large proportion to be taken by a single purchaser. The contracts for France are expected to be awarded in a few weeks.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat. Manufactured by A. B. Wilbur, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

311 apr4dlw sun wed fri &wlt

—Some of the French papers wax hot and furious at the close intimacy which has sprung up between Queen Victoria and the ex empress of France, and endeavor to prove that such parade of sentiment on the part of Victoria toward Eugenie ought to be regarded as an insult to the French republic They insist upon criticising the conversations which they think must ensue between these ladies, and maintain that they cannot mean other than the best means of substituting "some friendly Bonaparte" for the president at present at its head. One little infant journal suggests the possibility of a design to carry out the legal terms of the late emperor's will and proclaim the fair Eugenie Regent vice Grevy.

Hurrah For Our Side.

Many people have lost their interest in politics and in amusements because they are so out of sorts and run down that they cannot enjoy anything If such persons would only be wise enough to try that Celebrated Remedy Kidney-Wort and experience its tonic and reno vating effects they would soon be hurrahing with the loudest. In either dry or liquid form it is a perfect remedy for torpid liver, kidneys or bowels.—Exchange.

—We have a rival, in the matter of immigration, in the Argentine confederation, which is seeking to persuade the European emigrants to wend their way to South America. The emigration there is very large and growing, having increased from 40,000 in 1881 to 90,000 last year, mainly Swiss, English, Scotch, and Irish. The government is very liberal to emigrants, giving them not only plenty of good land, but paying part of their passage money and aiding them on their arrival.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh and the Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts. a box everywhere.

599 jan30—d&wkly bot col fol pure rd mat

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF SPRING

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

WHICH IS VERY SELECT AND IS OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES,

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

No. 16 Whitehall Street.

mar23 d3m—2dp

COTTON GINS, MILLS, ENGINES, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR. A. JESSOP. ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

(Southern Depot Penn. Agricultural Works,)

MACON, GEORGIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills.

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BROWN COTTON GIN

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CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.

Special attention to all kinds of Repair Work. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

jan9 dly

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. L. REDWINE, Office—No. 8 West Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets. Dr. REDWINE will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery. Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

DR. ARTHUR G. HOBBS, Dr. HOBBS will give special attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

mar25—d3m

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness and decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

2t8 oct6—d&m sun wed fri &wkyltue

AMUSEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday, April 8th and 9th, and Saturday Matinee.

Special Engagement of the Chicago Ideal,

Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.

27 STAR ARTISTS. 27

New and Magnificent Scenery, Ohio River in Midwinter; Elks crossing the Floating Ice; Great Cotton Plantation Scene, etc., concluding with the grand apotheosis,

"Eva in Heaven among the Angels." Grand Transformation Scene

A Full Troupe of Genuine Colored Jubilee Singers! A Pack of Thoroughbred Bloodhounds! The Educated Mule Donkey, "Marks!"

The Largest and Finest Organization Traveling.

PRICES AS USUAL—Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music store.

apr8 dst 3 5 6 7 8 9

Peactree Street Residence FOR SALE.

JUDGE W. B. WOODS HAVING DECIDED to remove to Washington City, will sell upon favorable terms his splendid new

Brick Residence

and lot 100x300 feet, on the west side of Peachtree street, at the end of street car line. Water and gas attachments, with the furniture (Catalogue in my office.) Parties wanting the handsomest Residence in the market, call and see me.

730 mar27—27 apr8 9 G. W. ADAIR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hunyadi János THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES.

"SPEEDY, SURE, AND GENTLE."

Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P. London.

The most certain and comfortable cathartic, in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

apr8—d aprs 17 may1 29 j 27 jy8 2dp nx rdm

"The Special."

It has long been our endeavor to have perfected for us a watch which should prove exceptional in its performance as a time keeper.

"The Special" fulfils all the requirements.

In order to make the most complete and absolute test of "The Special" we kept the record of ten of the watches of this make, indiscriminately taken from among those recently sold. Every watch of this make sold by us has the record of its running kept in a special "Rate-Book," where each watch is entered with the name of the purchaser.

The following is the wonderful record of these ten indiscriminately selected watches:

Watch No. 51,625 ran 35 days, variation of	5 seconds
Watch No. 51,641 ran 45 days, variation of	10½ seconds.
Watch No. 50,404 ran 3 months and 26 days, variation of	41 seconds.
Watch No. 60,010, ran 10 days, variation of	1 second.
Watch No. 60,251 ran 13 days, variation of	2 seconds.
Watch No. 44,328 ran 4 mos., variation of	22 seconds.
Watch No. 60,240 ran 3 months and 24 days, variation of	15 seconds.
Watch No. 50,282 ran 5 months, variation of	5 seconds.
Watch No. 56,200 ran 3 months and 10 days, variation of	10 seconds.
Watch No. 61,439 ran 5 days, variation of	1-2 second.

BAILEY, BANKS, BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

12th and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

apr6—d3m wed fri sun top col 2dp nx rd mat

Executive Department,

STATE OF GEORGIA,

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 7th, 1881

Abstract of the Quarterly Reports of the Financial condition of the State for the three months from December 31st, 1881, to March 31st, 1881, made by the Comptroller General and Treasurer to the Governor, under Article 7th, Section 18th of the Constitution of Georgia:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury January 1st, 1881	$1,215,360 16
General Tax	2 1,109 90
Fees of Inspectors	45,419 71
Rent of W. and A. Railroad	78,000 00
Hire of Convicts	2,830 45
Other taxes and sources	20,497 44
	$1,469,995 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Civil Establishment	$ 21,208 95
School Fund	136,260 14
Public Debt	287,097 40
Contingent Fund	2,011 84
Public Buildings	4,700 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	1,965 15
Public Institutions	42,349 98
Other Expenses	22,540 72
Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1881	949,068 03
	$1,469,995 21

Ordered, That the foregoing Abstract of the Reports of the Comptroller General and Treasurer, which I have examined and found correct, be published in The Atlanta Constitution.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT, Governor.

By the Governor:

I. W. AVERY, Secty Ex. Dep't apr8—d1t

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Atlanta Water Works until 12 o'clock m. Saturday the 16th of April, for supplying the Atlanta Water Works with two thousand tons of bituminous coal. Bids will be received for screened and run of mine. The coal to be delivered at the pumping department four and a half miles from the city and paid for according to the weights of the engineer in charge. Delivery to begin the morning of the 25th of April and continue at the rate of not less than 200 tons per day. All to be delivered by December 25, 1881.

Payments will be made in three equal instalments three, six and nine months from the commencement of coal delivery.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids and require a bond and security for the performance of the contract.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.

WM. G. RICHARDS, Superintendent.

apr6—d1w

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 122 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

apr2—d1y wed 2t sun

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS!

HAVANA CHEROOTS.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.

"SAILOR KNOT"

CHEWING TOBACCO—A fine article.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.

German Corn Remover.

Four applications will remove the worst hard or soft Corn. Price 25c, at

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S.

Millen's Infant Food.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.

Victor Baby Food.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.

Coca Beef Tonic.

Coca Beef Tonic embodies the entire nutritive elements of the muscular fibre, blood, bone, and brain of carefully selected healthy bullocks, so dissolved as to make it readily digestible by the weakest of stomachs. It also embodies the tonic nutritive virtues of the Coca (not cocoa as some make the mistake; cocoa and coca are entirely different things) of Sacred Life Plant of the Ancient Incas of Peru, the whole being preserved in a guaranteed quality of Amontillado Sherry. It is the most perfect nutritive reconstructive tonic yet offered to the medical profession and public. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, being therefore entirely different from other so-called beef extracts and tonics, which are so often nauseating and repulsive. It is indorsed by leading medical men of all schools. It is a revitalizer of broken down constitutions, whether this comes from exhausting fevers or other forms of acute disease; or results from overwork, worry, or debilitating chronic ailments. It is a boon to brain workers and all who require a tonic which is free from unpleasant after effects. It supplies material for body and brain, and growth and development for children and infants. It gives tone and strength to the aged and infirm; cures loss of male vitality, etc. It is invaluable in malaria, ague, malarial debility, low fevers, marasmus; paralytic, spinal, and nervous complains; non-inflammatory affections o the heart; epilepsy or falling sickness; bilious and liver trouble; St. Vitus dance; loss of voice; weakness of the voice of actors, singers, clergymen, and public speakers; sick headache; change of life; cerebro spinal meningitis; colic; cholera; falling out of the hair; sinking feeling at the stomach; wasting diseases; hysteria; yellow fever, spinal irritation, asthma, shortness of breath, sea sickness, etc.

It is refreshing and restorative to all who have undergone prolonged exertion, such as athletes, public speakers, singers, actors, army and navy officers, clergymen, and others. It quickly relieves mental and physical prostration. For sale by

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.

Arnicated Extract of Witch Hazel

For Sale by

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR.

Cachou Lozenges

At 10 cents per ounce.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMA

PATENT MEDICINES.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a **POSITIVE Remedy** for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Health has Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. **For Female Diseases,** Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that **make** the blood, and hence is the best **Blood Purifier.** It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1 25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.
bbl—62kn sun wed fri &wky2dn top col nx ro rd m

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Shooting Chills Down the Back.

Drill pain in the limbs, nausea, biliousness, are symptoms of approaching fever and ague. Use without delay Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which substitutes for the chilly sensation in general warmth, regulates the stomach, and imparts tone to the liver. The bowels, the stomach and the biliary gland being restored to a healthy condition, the disease is conquered at the outset. For sale by all druggists and Dealers generally.

apr1—dlm fri sun wed &wkyim nr rd mat

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient. CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

If Intolerance, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. Pain Driven is changed to all disease, and the bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

All it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, two cans, one package of which makes a quart of medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. **It is the only great efficiency in either form.**

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

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A Positive Cure

Without medicine,

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct 16, 1878. On box.

No. 1 will cure any case in four days.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous dose of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.

For further particulars send for circular.

P. O. Box 1353. J. C. ALLAN CO.,
33 John Street, New York.

jan5—65m wed fri sun

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Effects of Indiscretion, Self-abuse and disorders brought on by Indiscretion and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Sent in plain sealed bottles. Address DR. W. S. JAQUES, 109 and 111 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

mar6—d&w

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1 25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 dly Atlanta, Ga.

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula Ulcers, Tumors, Cancerous, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases,) and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (told to me.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKINS & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 2 apr8 d2w

A DELICIOUS DRINK

For Use in Families, Hotels, Clubs, Parties, Etc.

"Hub Punch" has lately been introduced, and created popular favor.

—Warranted to Contain only the Best of Liquors, United with Choice Fruit Juices and Granulated Sugar.

It is ready on opening, and will be found a valuable addition to the choice things which undoubtedly belong to the table and encourage good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES

Just the Thing to Keep in Wine Cellars. Sideboards not Complete Without Hub Punch.

It can be used Clear or with Fresh Milk, Ice, Soda, or Hot Water, Lemonade, or with Fine Ice, to Suit the Taste.

Sold by leading Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels and Druggists throughout the Union.

Trade supplied at manufactu rs prices by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar wholesale Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
a 19—dcm wed fri sun nx rd mat&wkm

THE SUPREME COURT

DECISIONS RENDERED MAR. 29, 1881.

Chief-Justice James Jackson, Associate Justices Martin J. Crawford and Alexander W. Speer
Reported by Jackson & Lumpk n
Supreme Court Reporters.

Churchill vs. Bee & Co., et al. Equity, from Chatham. Practice in the Supreme Court. Practice in Superior Court. Dower. Administrators and executors. Attorney and client.

Jackson, C. J.—1. Exceptions to a decree in equity bring before the supreme court the record proper to the cause, that is, the pleadings in the case and the verdict of the jury in answer to questions propounded by the court when the case is so submitted to the jury; and the writ of error will not be dismissed because the bill of exceptions does not contain or exhibit the testimony in the cause.

2. The decree should follow the verdict so far as facts are stated on the issues presented by the questions propounded, and the decree should be based thereon in connection with the facts admitted in the pleadings; but deductions of law, if made by the jury, will be disregarded by the chancellor, who will, from the whole of the facts found and admitted, deduce and apply the law, and so frame the decree.

3. Where a testator bequeathed his entire estate to his widow and only son, and appointed them the executors of his will, and the widow alone accepted the trust and qualified, and as executrix as well as individually sold a part of the realty, making a deed thereto, with warranty in both capacities, she will be held not entitled to dower in such realty so conveyed and warranted.

4. Where in like manner she sold another portion of the realty and bought it herself at a certain price, and paid the son a portion of the price and mortgaged the property to the son to secure him in the remainder of his half of the purchase money, she will also be held to have elected to take under the will and not to be entitled to dower in the land so conveyed and mortgaged.

5. The entire property left by the testator is a trust fund for the payment of his debts, and the executor is the trustee faithfully to see it applied to that object; and if the widow be the executrix, that fact does not absolve her from the obligation of so applying the fund. While the fact that she is executrix will not impair any right to dower which she may possess, yet acts of hers as executrix in so disposing of the realty as not to consist at all with the exercise of that right should be construed to manifest her election to take under the will in lieu of dower, nor will she be permitted to set up her ignorance of the condition of an estate which she obligated herself to administer or of her right to dower therein to show that such election was not made freely and knowingly.

6. Whilst a court of equity, when it lays its hands on an estate, may finally administer it and should make a final decree thereon, yet if in consequence of priorities not fully exhibited in the pleadings and verdict, the chancellor sees fit to remand the details of those matters to be adjusted by the administrator with the will annexed under the supervision of the court of ordinary, this court will not interfere, especially where the ends of justice would seem to be advanced thereby, and more especially where counsel for plaintiff in error does not insist here on this point made in his bill of exceptions.

7. The widow, before she can claim the payment of the sum set apart as a year's support, must account for funds of the estate in her hands, and if she has paid off any of the estate therewith as executrix, it should appear that these debts were of such dignity as to be prior to the claims of the creditors in the pending cause.

8. The amount of fees of counsel for bringing the money in court, should be fixed by the jury on proof of the value of the service, and the chancellor on their verdict should decree the payment thereof; but where the chancellor has decreed them without such verdict and the amount is reasonable, this court will not set aside that decree, especially where the counsel for plaintiff in error declines to press this point here, though made in the bill of exceptions.

Judgment affirmed.

Lester & Ravenel, for plaintiff in error.

George A. Mercer; J. R. Saussy; P. W. Medlrim, for defendant.

Edwards et al. vs. Worley et al. Complaint for land, from Elbert. New trial.

Jackson, C. J.—The first grant of a new trial, especially in a complicated case both on law and facts, will not be interfered with by the supreme court unless the facts and law demand the verdict and the verdict here not being required imperatively by law and facts, this court will not preclude a fuller investigation by the court below on a new hearing.

Judgment affirmed.

M. R. Stansell; John T. Osborn, for plaintiffs in error.

James N. Worley; J. P. Shannon; W. M. & M. P. Reese, for defendants.

Gunn et al. vs. Wolfolk. Injunction, from Houston. Levy and Sale. Equity. Illegality. Injunction. Principal and Surety.

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where a cause on affidavit of illegality to an execution is pending between the parties, and leave is granted to withdraw the execution to be levied upon other property of the defendant, and that levy is made and the property is advertised for sale:

Held, that as the first illegality was not disposed of but pending at the time of the second levy, sale under the second levy may be arrested by another affidavit of illegality without conflict with the 31st rule of court.

2. Even if the last affidavit were a second affidavit in the sense of that rule, yet the Section 4225 does not, which confined the limitation of two years, to which counsel for plaintiff in error refers, to which counsel for both. One of the rooms was rented to and in the exclusive possession of a tenant, the other was not, but remained in the control of the landlord, although he allowed the tenant to carry the key to a door which opened into a hallway common both to the occupied and unoccupied room. Damage occurred to tenants on floors beneath by careless use of the bath-room:

Held, that under the decision in 63 Ga., 613, the landlord was liable, although not personally concerned in such negligent use.

Judgment affirmed.

J. R. Saussy, for plaintiffs in error.

Chisholm & Erwin, for defendants.

Pease vs. Pease. Year's support, from McIntosh. Practice in Superior Court. New Trial.

Speer, J.—A motion for new trial must be made during the term when the decision complained of was rendered, and a brief of the evidence must be filed under the revision and approval of the court. If, instead of pursuing the course prescribed by strict law, a party enters into a consent order for the brief of evidence to be filed within a specified time, and to argue the motion in vacation, time is of the essence of the contract and the movant must abide by his bargain. Where the order passed in term time provided for the filing of a brief of evidence within sixty days thereafter, and the brief, though filed within the time, was never agreed upon, nor was presented to the court for approval until several months after the prescribed time had elapsed, the judgment of the court dismissing the motion on that ground will not be reversed.

Judgment affirmed.

Meldrim & Fraser; W. U. Garrard, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Way; R. E. Lester, for defenant.

Dean, executor, vs. Feeley et al. Ejectment from Chatham. Parties. Practice in the superior court. Ejectment. Administrators and executors. Minors.

Speer, J.—1. Where pending a suit the plaintiff died, and an order was taken which omitted that the death had been suggested of record, motion to make parties made and notice given to the opposite party, and which ordered the suit to proceed in the name of the legal representative of the deceased, objection to such order on the ground that the motion was not in writing, should have been made at the time; where the case proceeded to trial, and no objection was made until a second trial at a subsequent term, it was then too late to raise the point.

(a) In the present case, if there was any defect in the original order, it was cured by a motion in writing and order based thereon, made after the court had ruled the original order insufficient.

2. Where pending an action of ejectment by a minor, she died, the action did not abate, but her legal representative could be made a party and proceed for the recovery of the land and mesne profits as well as costs.

3. Upon the death of a minor plaintiff in ejectment the declaration could not be amended by adding demisses in the name of her guardian and legal representative.

Judgment reversed.

James Atkins; John G. Clark; George A. Mercer; R. E. Lester, for plaintiff in error.

J. R. Saussy; Chisholm & Erwin, for defendants.

Williams vs. Gunnels et al. Slander from Madison. Verdict. Practice in Superior Court. Slander. Justification.

Speer, J.—1. Where several pleas are filed by a defendant, a verdict in his favor should show upon which of the pleas it was rendered; and a general verdict having been returned for the defendant, upon objection by plaintiff's counsel, the jury should be required to retire and return a verdict specifying upon what plea or pleas it was based.

2. This court will not grant a new trial on account of a failure to give a request not properly made.

(a) In a suit for slander for words imputing a crime, to support a plea of justification the same degree of evidence is required as would be necessary to convict the plaintiff on a criminal prosecution for the offense.

Judgment reversed.

S. P. Thurmond; John J. Strickland; Pope Barrow, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. Estes & Son; Samuel Lumpkin, for defendants.

Here is the Test.

Dizziness, nausea, despondency, jaundice loss of appetite, inflammations, gravel, female diseases and all diseases of the urinary organs, and bladder, are quickly and surely removed by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

apr1 d2w fri,sun&wed&w2w 3dp

A Correction.

GRANTVILLE, April 4.—Editors Constitution: Your Granville correspondent in last Saturday's CONSTITUTION has led into two errors, unintentional, no doubt, which I ask space to correct. After speaking of the humble services rendered last year in adding the repairs of our church, he goes on to say: "Not being satisfied with this she goes to Atlanta and raises seventy dollars, pays the difference between the old organ and the new, and now she has presented the church with a new Bible."

In the first place, I did not go to Atlanta and raise the seventy dollars. A few of my friends in that city kindly contributed to the cause, but the most of the money was received from friends in different parts of the state, and of other states. Secondly, I have not presented the church with any Bible.

No doubt your correspondent simply intended to compliment my efforts, for which I am much obliged, but was mistaken as to the facts, which I deem important to be corrected

MRS. R. O. MORELAND.

Another Candidate.

By a large majority the people of the United States have declared their faith in Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver, some, however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-Wort in Liquid Form. It is very concentrated, is easily taken and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—Louisville Post.

LOTTERIES

LA.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881—81st Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the terms of twenty-five years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing the franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $250,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES		
1 Capital Prize		$20,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
25 Prizes of 500		10,000
100 Prizes of 100		10,000
200 Prizes of 50		10,000
500 Prizes of 20		10,000
760 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximate Prizes of	$500	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points where liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail. Address only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 81
No. 319 Broadway, New York.
Or P. O. Box 1944, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

mars—d&wtll apr12

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Magazine.

FOR THE PLANTATION, THE GARDEN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

APRIL NUMBER, 1881.—CONTENTS.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Thoughts for the Month; Feeding; Experiments How to Improve Worn Land; Artichokes; What a Lysimeter is and Shows; Japan Clover—Lespedeza Striata; Ratio of Stalks to Shelled Corn; English Sparrows; Long Staple vs. Short Staple Upland Cotton; Mistakes in Manuring; Sorghum Seed; Analyses of; Dynamite for the Removal of Stumps; Selection of Seed; When to Plant Corn.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.
Saving Young Animals; Fattening an Old Cow in Milk; Breed in Stock Raising; Dogs as Sheep Protectors.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.
Inflamed Bag; Ayrshire Milk Tools; Some Remarkable Cows; Drying Up a Cow.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.
Poultry Raising; The Production of Eggs; Early Chickens; Condiments for Poultry; Fowl for City Yard.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Bee-keeping; Tea Culture; Bees and Grapes; Georgia Collards, The Orange.

ENTOMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.
Rot and Rot Piles; Pyrethrum for the Peach Worm; Remedy for Cabbage Worm.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.
Catarrh; Fever in Horses; Obstinate Ulcers, Cough in Pigs; Swelled Leg.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.
Some Recipes Worth Remembering; Make Farm Life Pleasant to the Family; Vinegar.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.
Rolling Cotton Seed in Manures—Lacerne; Cotton Seed as Feed for Horses, etc.; Melon Worm; Alfalfa—Sure Clover; Making Cotton Fruit; Loss of Manurial Value in Cotton Seed from Sprouting; Horse Radish—Cultivation and Uses; Horsemanship—Bermuda Grass; Doura Corn; Killing Bermuda Grass; New Guano Distributor; Books and Exchanges.

TERMS—$1.50 a Year in Advance, postage paid. Single copies 15 cents. Address,
THE CONSTITUTION,
apr2—tf Atlanta, Ga.

ROCKDALE PAPER MILLS

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. THE whole or one-half, including 40 acres of land and water power belonging thereto, with all the tenement houses and saw Mill attached, with 3 three hundred pound engines, two hundred, 1 four-drinker machine, 72 wide. All the above in good working order and running, with plenty of water at all times; never drowned out with about 18 feet clear head driven by two turbine wheels 60 and 72, two miles from Conyers on Georgia railroad. For further particulars address Rockdale Paper Mills, Ga.

jan21 dlm

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W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass
dec16—dly fri sun wed

PATENT MEDICINES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents,** and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
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The Gate City National Bank
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

L. J. HILL, President. | J. M. HILL, Vice Pres't. | EWD S. McCANDLESS, Cashier

jan6—dtf head fin col

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.

DO A GENERAL

Banking Business,

BUY and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Jan26—d3m hd finan col under G C B

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 7, 1881.

New York—Futures continued steady throughout the day. The upward tendency that prevailed caused a gain of 6@10 points by the close, and the general condition of the market shows some improvement. Spots opened quiet; noon, market firm with quotations up 1-16c, making middling 10 13-16c. Net receipts for five days amount to 70,748 bales; export: 90,937 bales; stock 752,491 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.		OPENED.	CLOSED.
April	10.67@10.68	April	10.75@10.76		
May	10.76@10.78	May	10.83@10.84		
June	10.84@10.85	June	10.91@		
July	10.92@10.93	July	10.99@11.00		
August	10.96@10.97	August	11.04@		
September	10.62@10.64	September	10.71@		
October	10.29@10.30	October	10.35@10.36		
November	10.17@10.18	November	10.25@10.25		
December	10.17@10.18	December	10.24@10.25		

Closed steady; sales 75,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed firm. Spots — Up lands 5 1-16d; Orleans 6¼d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,450 bales were American; receipts 1,800; all American.

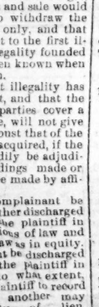
The local cotton market was quiet to-day. In the afternoon the tone strengthened, but sales were very moderate, and no change in quotations was reported. Should the New York market be sustained to morrow local quotations will probably be placed higher. Receipts for three days amount to 389 bales, of which 70 were received from wagons. We quote as follows: Good middling 10¾c; middling 10½c; strict low middling 10c; low middling 9¾c; strict good ordinary 9c; good ordinary 8¾c; ordinary 6c; tinges 9½c; stains 5@9c; low, dirty and sandy cotton not quotable.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for three days:

Receipts.	
By wagon	70
Air Line Railroad	66
Georgia Railroad	16
Central Railroad	164
Western and Atlantic Railroad	13
West Point Railroad	60
Total	389
Receipts previously	122,835
Total	123,215
Stock Sept.	1,782
Grand total	124,997
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments three days	2,024
Shipments previously	101,456
By local consumption	4,720
Total	117,180
Stock on hand	7 817

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—noon—Cotton firm; uplands 6 1-16; Orleans 6¾; sales 10,000 bales, speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,600; all American; futures opened low middling clause April and May delivery 6 3-32; May and June delivery 6 5 32; June and July delivery 6 7-32; July and August delivery 6 9-32; August and September delivery 6 11-32; September and October delivery 6 9 32; futures closed firm.



Consolidated net receipts 13,656.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 7, 1881.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 7s	103@116	Sav. City 8s, new	83@ 84
Georgia 7s, 1886	103@111	Macon City	90@100
Georgia 7s, 1896	103@123	Columbus City ..	82@ 85
Ga. 7s gold coupons	112@116	Ga. R. R. 8s	105@107
Georgia 8s	112@116	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@110
Western R. R. of Ala., 1st 7s	106@	W. & A. R. R. lease bonds, 10 per ct.	
Atlanta 6s	101@	Atlanta & R. 10s	115@120
Atlanta W'ks 7s	108@110	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	72@ 74
Atlanta City 7s	108@116	Class A small	72@ 74
Atlanta City 8s	115@117	Class B 5s	95@ 98
Atlanta 10s	114@116	Class C 4	86@ 87
Augusta City 7s	104@108		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	283@ 30	South Ga. & A. R. R.	115@115
Central R. R.	111@113	Atlanta & R. R. lease	106@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	153@157		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 7—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened strong and generally higher, but prices advanced ¼@¾ per cent in the early list and 3¾ per cent for Chicago, St. Paul & New Orleans, which sold up to 71¾, subsequently resulted in 70¾. Pacific Mail finally weak and declined 1¾ per cent. Speculation was generally dull.

NEW YORK, April 7 — Noon — Stocks firm. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.80¾; short $4.82¾. Governments brisk and strong. State Bonds quiet and unchanged.

Evening—Money 5@6. Exchange $4.80¾. Government steady; new 4 yrs 2½, old ... half percents 11¾; four per cents 118¾. State Bonds in active demand; North Carolina special tax issues advanced to 10@10¾; Tennessee sold at 73¾@73¾; Virginia dullened declined to 21¾; South Carolina non-fundable 6s advanced to 9¾.

Stocks strong, closing weaker.

N. Y. Central	146	Chicago & N. W.	128¾
Erie	47¾	do. Preferred	97
Lake Shore	120¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	47¾
Illinois Central	137	do. Preferred	90¾
N. C. & St. L.	79	Mem. & Char.	43
Len. & Nash.	91¾	Rock Island	137
Pitts. F. W. & C.	132	Western Union	115¾

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	72¾	Ala. Class B 5s	94
do Class A small	72	do. Class C 2 to 5	89

Offered.

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold ..... $ 81,920,757. Currency ..... $ 3,513,923

LONDON, April 7.—4:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 100 11-16; account 100¾; Erie 49¾.

PARIS, April 7—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 83f 70c.

PROVISIONS, SPIRITS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 7, 1881.

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Wheat—April opened 107¾, closed 106¾; May opened 106¾, closed 105¾; June opened 107¾, closed 106¾. Clear Rib Sides—April opened and closed 7 70; May opened 7 75, closed 7 70; June opened 7 80, closed 7 90. Mess Pork—April opened and closed $15.90; May opened $15.65, closed $16.12½; June opened $15.75, closed $16.20.

Flour, Grain and Seed.

ATLANTA, April 7—Flour—Market steady with ample stocks offering; fancy $6.75@7.00; extra family $6.00@6.75; family $5.25@5.50. Wheat—Chicago—During the early part of the day the market ruled generally higher for the future months, but as the day advanced the tone weakened, which resulted in a decline; May opened 1.06¾, closed $1.05¾; June opened $1.07¾, closed 1.06¾. The local spot market is quiet and dull; choice $1.26@1.28. Corn—Firm with an active demand reported; we quote choice white 73@75c. Oats—55@57c; firm; choice red rust proof in demand at 90c@$1.00. Meal—74@75c. Grits—$4.00.

NEW YORK, April 7—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $4.75@5.30; good to choice extra $5.35@7.00. Wheat slightly in buyer's favor and more doing in cash; ungraded red $1.18@1.25. Corn a shade lower with moderate trade; ungraded 55@59c. Oats dull and ¼@½c lower; No. 2 47¾@47¾c. Hops quiet and steady; choice yearlings 12@18.

ST. LOUIS, April 7—Flour higher; double extra $5.20@5.85. Wheat opened higher and declined; No. 2 red fall $1.04¾ cash; $1.06@1.06¾ May; $1.08¾@1.08¾ June. Corn dull; 41¾@42 cash; 41¾@42¾ May; 42 June. Oats scarce and higher for cash; options slow; 37½ cash; 34 May.

CHICAGO, April 7—Flour steady and firm; winter wheat $5.00@6.00; extras $4.00@4.50. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.01¾@1.03 cash; $1.06¾@1.06¾ May; $1.06¾@1.06¾ June. Corn quiet and weak; 39@42 cash; 42¾@42¾ May and June. Oats easier; 32@34 cash; 35¾ June.

LOUISVILLE, April 7—Flour quiet: extra $3.00@3.25; do. family $5.75@6.25; A No. 1 $6.75@8.00; choice to fancy $5.75@6.50. Wheat steady and firm at $1.06. Corn firm; No. 2 white 49. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 white 38¾.

CINCINNATI, April 7—Flour steady; family $4.90@5.20; fancy $5.40@6.20. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.12. Corn firmer: No. 2 mixed 47¾. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 39

Groceries.

ATLANTA, April 7—The market possesses a firm tone but no quotable change has occurred. We quote as follows: Coffee—Firm: Rio 13¾@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—active, firm and of upward tendency; standard A 10¾; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¾; powdered 11¾; white extra C 9¾@9¾; New Orleans sugars firm, but we know no quotable change in prices: off white 9¾@10c; yellow clarified 9@9¾; seconds 8¾@9¾. Molasses—Black strap, market bare. Syrups—Steady; fair 50; prime 55; choice 60. Teas — Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 60@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@20. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 8; soda XXX 9½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Starch—No. 3 bbls $6.50; ¼ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8.00; ¼ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ¼ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.00. Rice—Gums 6; Carolina 8. Soap—$2.50@3.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Firm at $3.25. Soda, in kegs 4½@; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; choice 7¾@7¾; prime 7; fair 6¾.

NEW YORK, April 7—Coffee steady and quiet; Rio cargoes 10¾@13. Sugar dull and rather weak; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾; prime 8@8¼. Molasses quiet; standard A 8¾. Molasses in fair inquiry refining 32; Porto Rico 36@60; English Island 56@58; New Orleans 35@55. Rice in fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana 6@7¾.

CINCINNATI, April 7—Sugar quiet; hards 9¾@10¾; New Orleans at 6¾@8.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, April 7.—Clear Rib Sides—8¾c; demand active; clear sides 8¾@9c; bulk shoulders steady at 6c. Mess pork—Chicago—A better feeling was developed to-day, which created a considerable advance by the close; May opened $16.65, closed 16.12½; June opened $15.75, closed $16.20. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 11¾c; plain Tennessee 11c; shoulders 7c; breakfast bacon in strips 11½c. Lard—Firm at quotations; generalleaf, 12½c; tierces, refined 12c; kegs and cans 12½.

LOUISVILLE, April 7—Pork strong at $16.00. Lard, none here. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 7.90@8; clear sides 8.30. Bacon active, a shade higher and strong; shoulders 6¾; c ear ribs 8¾@8.85; clear sides 9¾. Sugar-cured hams fairly active and a shade higher at 10¾.

NEW YORK April 7—Pork about 10c higher and better speculative trade; old mess $15.00@$15.50. Middles dull and nominal. Lard about 7½c higher and more active and closing strong at 10.02.

ST. LOUIS, April 7 — Pork higher; jobbing at $15.90. Lard dull and nominal at 10¾. Bulk meats higher, but slow; shoulders 4.85; clear ribs 7.75; clear sides 8. Bacon firm; shoulders 5.87½; clear ribs 8.60; clear sides 8.80.

CINCINNATI, April 7—Pork firmer at $15.75 Lard in fair demand and tending upward at 10.85 Bulk meats stronger; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7.85. Bacon firmer; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8.60; clear sides 8.90.

CHICAGO, April 7—Pork strong and higher at $15.93@16.00. Lard active and higher at 10.6. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 5.10; clear sides 7.90; short clear 8¾.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, April 7.—The following prices are current to-day: Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9c; 10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 5@6c; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; opium 15@22; assafœtida 35; opium, gum, $7.50; quinine $2.30; calomal 75@$1.20; prus mass 70; morphine $5.00; chloroform $1.10@1.25. Castor oil $1.20@1.25; gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70; boiled 75; lard oil 90@$1.00, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner oil 60@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture gine 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $1.00@$1.25; case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@2.00 gallon; axle grease $1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00. Discount 5 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 50@60. Rabbitt's potash $4

China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Maddocks's splendid English Granite, Rodgers' fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Woodware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking Glasses to trade at manufacturerers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.
jan26—dly above wo re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 1-16; in New York, 10 15-16; in Atlanta, 10¾.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, rising temperature, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, generally cloudy weather and rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 7, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.85	49	85	E.	Fresh	.93	Lt. Rain
Augusta	29.90	52	94	E.	Fresh	.18	Lt. Rain
Corsicana	29.78	58	38	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.78	67	54	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.78	70	61	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.02	79	..	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear
Mobile	29.87	69	..	S.	Brisk	.47	Lt. Rain
Montgomery	29.92	53	93	S. E.	Brisk	1.49	Lt. Rain
New Orleans	29.88	67	93	S. W.	Fresh	.02	Thr'tng
Pensacola	29.72	66	93	S. W.	Brisk	.68	Thr'tng
Savannah	29.98	55	..	N. E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 7, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	30.00	49	90	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	29.96	58	81	E.	Fresh	...	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.80	64	94	E.	Fresh	...	Cloudy.
2:31	29.81	64	81	E.	Brisk	.†	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.84	48	85	E.	Brisk	...	Light Rain.
10:31	29.80	49	85	E.	Fresh	.93	Light Rain.

Mean daily bar..... 29.876 | Maximum ther..... 64
Mean daily ther..... 52.2 | Minimum ther..... 47
Mean daily hum'id.. 56.3 | Total rainfall..... .93

† Not enough to measure.

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

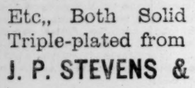
PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Bohemia and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HARRY PELZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

AT WHOLESALE.

THE "NEW" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
THE "GENUINE" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Sewing Machine Attachments
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Needles.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Sewing Machine Oil.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Parts for all Machines.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Tin Paris Plaiters.
Young's Improved Plaiters,
Beamers, Journals, Oilers, Belts, and other auxiliaries for all machines.
Address
FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
july27—dtim 3rd le

Save Twenty-five per cent in Buying Silver Spoons & Forks, Knives, Etc., Both Solid and Triple-plated from
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall St.
mar8 dly

ALEX. FOX,
Practical Optician.
I have a large stock of

EYE GLASSES,
Office with
A. F. PICKERT, JEWELER,
No. 5 Whitehall Street.
dec8—dif 4thp 1st col

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Georgia Lodge meets to night at 7:30. All should attend. Partially initiated candidates are reminded of the risk they take by postponing.
H. C. MITCHELL, R.

apr8—d1t

A called Convocation of Mt. Zion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16, will be held this (Friday) at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of work. All Royal Arch Masons are invited to attend.
By order of the M. E. H. P.
OTTO SPAHR,
apr8—d1t Secretary

Special Excursion to Jacksonville, Florida.

Will leave Atlanta on the 13th of April, going via Macon and Brunswick at the exceedingly low rate of $16, good to return within 30 days.

The excursion will leave Atlanta at 2:15 p. m. Macon, 7:45 p. m., Brunswick, 7:00 a. m.; Fernandina, 10:30 a. m.; arrive at Jacksonville at 11:30 a. m., over the new route "Jacksonville and Fernandina railroad." The tickets will be on sale at No. 4 Kimball House only, where all desirable information can be obtained. Call early so we can make necessary arrangements for sleepers, if desired.
MANN & JOHNSON, Agents.
apr6—dtf wed fri sun

Card of Thanks.

ATLANTA, April 6.—Editors Constitution: Please extend my sincere thanks to the fire department and others present at the fire on Peters street, last Monday, who worked so fat itfully in trying to save my property from destruction.
apr3—1t 1st col MRS J. A. WRIGHT.

—Hon. Thomas Whitehead, editor Lynchburg, Va., Daily Advance, says: "The Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass never fails to relieve me of attacks of headache produced by irregularity in meals and over work."

Hospital Fair.

On Monday the management will take charge of the rooms under the Young Men's library and commence preparations for the fair which begins on the 18th. It is gratifying to say that contributions are coming in freely, and not only from citizens of Atlanta, but from various sections, not only of this, but other states. This is proper and right. Atlanta is recognized as perhaps the most prominent city of the south; just now our hotels are pretty well filled up with visitors from all sections of the country. Ahead is a Sunday school convention; a teachers' meeting; the legislature; cotton exposition, and various other things to draw and attract visitors. True we have one hospital well conducted and managed, but our growing medical colleges, increasing population, and larger numbers of visitors, demand another. Its importance and necessity are too apparent to argue. From way up in Boston a box of articles for the fair has been received; another from the coast of Florida. Between these points there are cities, towns and villages interested in the building up of a first-class hospital in Atlanta. For the fair, we learn articles will be transported by the various roads free. Why should not many places throughout the state fix up articles and send them? In many a house, doubtless, there are various things already made that would answer admirably. Why should not the ladies of different neighborhoods send up contributions? A hospital will help build up the capital of the state. It will make a good provision for the sick who may visit the city, and no matter from what locality. And in contributing, all can bear in mind that they will be exercising benevolence—that attribute that is surrounded with the atmosphere of heaven, smiles with ineffable beneficence, stretches out her hand to relieve the wants of mankind, and mingles her praises with those of the celestial world.

As a matter of course the charitable of Atlanta, and the number is large, are ever ready to do their part, bearing in mind too, the injunction laid upon all "To do good and to distribute" and, "If then has little do thy diligence to give gladly of that little."

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Directors.

The directors of the West Point railroad held a meeting yesterday and transacted the regular business of the quarterly meeting. To-day the following named directors will pass over the road in a special train, leaving the city at 8:30, for the purpose of making the yearly inspection: Colonel Dinsad Pulsky, L. M. Hill, John P. King, R. C. Yancey, D. N. Speer, Joan S. Bigby and W. B. Berry.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A SPECIAL SESSION LAST NIGHT

To Hear the Views of Mr. Richard T. Wilson on the Extension of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad to Atlanta—What He Wants Atlanta to Do.

There was a special session of the city council last night, which was attended by Mayor English, Councilmen Barnes, Pinson, Knapp, Berkele, Beatie, Buchanan, Boyd, Johnson and Payne.

After calling the meeting to order Mayor English stated that the object of the meeting was to give an audience to Mr. R. T. Wilson, of New York, who wished to address the council in behalf of the Macon and Brunswick road. Mayor English then introduced Mr. Wilson, who said:

"Gentlemen, I wish to thank you for the courtesies you have shown me and the hospitality of the city which has been extended to me. Thirty nine years ago I was here. Then your town was a small hamlet composed of a half dozen houses. Now you have a large and beautiful city, whose prosperity is the wonder of all who are acquainted with its growth. Since my first visit here, years ago, I have frequently been among you, and have watched with great satisfaction your growth and development, and have been at times at a loss to know the secret of your successful march to prosperity. Twenty years ago there were those who constantly predicted that your town would never be anything. There were no natural facilities for a city, and at the time it looked as though their assertions might not be presumptuous; but as favorable to that version as it appeared then, Atlanta has proven them false and to day there is no city in the south, probably none in the union, that can boast of greater growth and development than Atlanta has had within the same time.

This country is blessed with an elegant climate. It is located advantageously and is properly the home for the prosperity it has. Its railroad facilities have contributed no little to its growth. It is located in that section of the union which marks the change of production from a cotton to a cereal growth and these made it a great distributing point—thus making you in reality the gate city, so to speak, of the south. But back of these facilities, you may call your natural facilities, rests the true cause of your prosperity—your railroads—and capitalists recognizing your favorable situation seek this region of country for an investment.

But to the direct object of my visit here. One year ago we purchased the Macon and Brunswick road. Since the purchase we have had surveys and taken other steps looking to the early completion of the road. By the law governing the sale of the road it has Atlanta for one of its objective points. To this city we may come by an independent line, or by the Georgia road, but we prefer penetrating Atlanta with a road of our own. We have been told that Atlanta would give us a right-of-way, and the object of my visit is to discuss this point. We want to meet you and tell you of our desire to come here. We should like to know when and on what terms the right-of-way and depot privileges can be secured. I favor a direct and independent route to your city if we can get reasonable terms. At Covington we are offered an inducement to form a junction with the Georgia railroad and run from there to Atlanta on this railway. These inducements are just what we want here.

There are two obstacles in the way of the road just now, but neither of these will prevent its building. One is the old bonded debt of $20,000, which is now awaiting the decision of the court; the other is the Georgia commission for railroads. I never thought it was the intention of the state of Georgia, to place it in the power of three men to say just what a railroad should charge for doing its authorized trade. I did not think the court would sustain the act, but it did, and may continue in that support. This commission's power makes it more difficult to get capital to build roads in your state than in would otherwise be. I do not fear the workings of this body near so much as my associates do. This is because I know your people better than they do. Had it been known thirty-nine years ago that railroads would have been in the power of three men who could by law fix their rates for transacting business, I hardly think Atlanta would to day be what it is. I believe in this as in everything else that when an attempt is made to regulate trade that damage will be wrought. Competition is the best regulator trade has, and I assert that if this law is continued in force, it will, to a great extent, restrict the building of roads in your state. I want your aid and cooperation in the matter of entering your city, and if this is given we will aid materially in furthering your prosperity."

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's remarks, Captain Johnson, one of the stockholders of the road, addressed the council briefly. His said that the company had experienced but little difficulty in procuring a right-of-way until they reached Fulton county through which they had met with almost solid opposition. He hoped that the city would aid in securing what had been denied them.

Mayor English responded to the remarks by these gentlemen, assuring them that the city would do all in its power to assist them. He said that by the laws of the state it could not become a stockholder, but that the people were willing and ready to give a helping hand to any enterprise likely to advantage the city's prosperity.

In conclusion he welcomed the gentlemen to Atlanta.

Councilman Knapp then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three, with his honor, the mayor, be appointed as a committee to take into consideration the subject matter of Mr. Wilson's remarks relative to the joint interests of the city of Atlanta and the purchasers of the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

Upon motion the council adjourned.

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., April 7, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta circuit.....15

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Bank State of Georgia vs. Citizens bank of Georgia. Complaint, from city court of Atlanta. McCay & Tripp; Hopkins & Glenn, for plaintiff in error. N. J. Hammond; J. L. Brown; J. T. Pendleton, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Hopkins, court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

United States Circuit Court.

The United States circuit court met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, Hon. R. A. Hill, United States judge, presiding. The business was light and only two cases were tried:

United States vs. Josiah B. Daniel; illicit retailing. Verdict not guilty.

United States vs. John W. Shelton; illicit dealing in manufactured tobacco. Verdict not guilty.

United States District Court.

United States district court met yesterday, Hon. R. A. Hill, judge, presiding. The following is the business transacted:

United states vs. James Dyer, Mr. William L. Seabolt and James M. Tilley. Cases called and defendants being in default, their bonds were declared forfeited.

United States vs Andrew Williams; illicit distilling, working and retailing. Verdict, guilty of illicit distilling and working in an illicit distillery. Sentence, one month's imprisonment, $100 fine and costs.

United states vs James Justin; illicit distilling. Plea guilty. Sentence one month's imprisonment, $100 fine and costs.

United States vs. Charles C. Blackborough; illicit retailing. Plea guilty. Sentence one month's imprisonment, $100 fine and cost.

United States vs. John Pitts, illicit retailing removing and concealing. Verdict, not guilty.

United States vs. John Wellborn, illicit distilling, working, retailing and removing. Verdict guilty. Prisoner remanded to jail to await sentence.

United States vs. Adolph Wellborn, working in an illicit distillery. Verdict guilty. Remanded to jail to await sentence.

Fulton Superior Court.

Fulton superior court met yesterday, but transacted no business beyond the hearing of some motions of minor importance.

E FULTON COMMISSION.

The first Meeting of the New Government of the County.

The five commissioners of roads and revenue for Fulton county filed their bonds yesterday, and designated Saturday next as the day upon which an organization will be had.

Mr. G. T. Dodd's bondsman is C. E. Curry.

Mr. Clark Howell's bondsman is S. H. Donaldson.

Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt's bondman is D. H. Dougherty.

Mr. S. B. Hoyt's bondsman is W. H. Venable.

Mr. J. R. Gramling's bondsmen are R. D. Spalding and John Silvey.

The amount of each bond is one thousand dollars.

The first business after an organization has been effected will be the election of a clerk. For this position there are a dozen or more applicants, all of whom are working like beavers to secure the place, and the pay attached thereto being $1,000 per annum the race is spirited. After the election of a clerk the board will select an overseer for the county chain gang. Here, too, they will have numerous candidates from which to select.

To The Camps.

Yesterday the following named convicts passed through the city en route to the convict camps: Charles Powell, of Telfair county, convicted of murder, goes to Dade county coal mine for twenty years; Tom Berry, convicted of burglary, goes from Lee county to the penitentiary for twenty years; Joe Dudley, convicted of an attempt to murder in Putnam county, goes to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad camps for three years.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Thousands of Fish this morning at Emery's.

—Best Silver-Plated Knives at $2 per dozen—worth $4—at the Dollar Store, 7 Peachtree street.
T. J. Harper.

—Mary Boykin, colored, who was to have been tried before Ordinary Calhoun yesterday on a writ of lunacy, was taken charge of by her relatives who will provide for her.

—Silver-Plated Spoons, the finest quality, at the Dollar Store, 7 Peachtree street. T. J. Harper.

116 apr3 sun wed fri

—Watches and Jewelry, fine quality and low price, Vases, Toilet Sets and Pocket Cutlery, at the Dollar Store, 7 Peachtree street.

116 apr3 sun wed fri

—Five-Bottle Castors $1. The finest Lamps in the city, at The Dollar Store, 7 Peachtree street.
T. J. Harper. 116 apr3 sun wed fri

—Wednesday evening Walter Dean, a young man employed at the plow factory on Marietta street, had one of his fingers so badly mashed that amputation was necessary. Dr. W. B. Parks performed the operation.

150 Tons Guano.

We received notice to-day of the shipment of 150 Tons of very HIGH GRADE Guano that we were not EXPECTING. As the season is ADVANCING we will offer an INDUCEMENT in these goods to those who will call at OUR WAREHOUSE and receive them without any FURTHER EXPENSE These goods are first-class; nothing better has been offered to the farmers. Call at once and see the goods at MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.'S Warehouse, 36, 38 and 40 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Georgia. apr8—d3t 2d col 4thp

CARPETS! CARPETS!

New Designs in Brussels, Ingrain and Moquette Carpets, Also, large invoice Fresh China Matting, Plain and Fancy.
Novelties in Lace Curtains, Lambrequin material, Wall Paper, etc.
JUST RECEIVED.
Satin deLeons, Satin Surahs, Satin Marveleaux, Elegant Black Silks, Colored Silks and Satins, New Fabrics and Styles in Spring Dress Goods.
NOVELTIES in White Goods. NOVELTIES in Embroideries, Ladies' Ties, Hosiery, etc.
SHOES! SHOES!!
Now receiving beautiful Styles in Shoes, Slippers, etc.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
Agents Butterick's Patterns.

A GEORGIA LADY'S GRATITUDE.

Mrs. Washington, a Macon Lady, and General John B. Henderson, the Famous Missouri Ex-United States Senator.

The following extract is taken from the St. Louis Democrat, Mo.:

"Mr. John B. Henderson has of late rendered some valuable services as legal adviser to Mrs. M. H. Washington, of Macon, Georgia. Mr. Henderson refused to accept any remuneration from the lady, and so she invented a little surprise. This afternoon Mr. S. J. Fisher, who is Mrs. Washington's agent here, approached General Henderson, saying that acting in the capacity of agent for Mrs Washington he wished to thank him for his valuable services and his kindness and generosity, and at the same time present him with a slight token of her esteem. The "slight" token was a handsome gold Jurgensseen lever watch which had been purchased of the Eugene Jaccard jewelry company for $500."

The details of this matter are so interesting as to deserve fuller mention. The lady in question is Mrs. M. A. Washington, the widow of Colonel J. H. R Washington, of Macon, for a long time a prominent whig leader in Georgia. She is the daughter and only living child of ex-Governor Hammond, of Missouri, and has been a party to an immense lawsuit, involving large property. The suit has been for many years in the Missouri courts, and has become a "cause celebre," the gres t land suit of "Hammond vs. Liddell." General John B. Henderson is a lawyer of high ability and repute. He was in the United States senate during the celebrated impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, and his vote saved that gentleman. He also conducted the government prosecution against the gigantic whisky ring with such terror to Grant that he was deposed. He was the leader of the anti third term party in the west.

Mrs Washington won her suit but a final settlement was delayed by unscrupulous lawyers. In casting about for some one who would be of service in the matter in conclusion a friend suggested: "If you can secure General Henderson, he is as true as steel." He was sought, became at once interested in the case, and with ability, zeal and fidelity, unparalleled in her wide experience of lawyers, he closed up the wearisome litigation. When asked his fee he replied, "I have fought your battle with intense satisfaction; I charge you nothing." He stated to others that he "claimed no reward for services to a southern lady, a native of St. Louis, the daughter of an early governor of Missouri." Mrs. Washington presented him with the watch, referred to above, and in response, General Henderson addressed her the following letter:

"St. Louis, Mo., March 21, 1881—My Dear Mrs. Washington: You will please accept my sincere thanks for the elegant and beautiful watch presented to me through your friend Mr. Fisher.

"While it is to be justly admired for its intrinsic value as a time piece, to me its great worth consists in the fact that it is the gift of a grateful and generous heart.

"Be assured, my dear madame, that I will ever cherish it as a memento of your friendship and kindness.

"Please accept the assurances of my highest regard and esteem, and believe me your true friend.
JOHN B. HENDERSON."

The incident is remarkable in many respects, and is but another illustration of the chivalrous integrity of the able ex-senator and the grateful appreciation of a Georgia lady.

CAPWELL'S CAPER.

He Leaves Town on a Commercial Tour and Winds Up in Texas.

Than Professor C. A. Capwell probably no man was ever better known nor more highly esteemed in Atlanta and that he should be guilty of an act which will forever cast a shadow over the fair name he has borne every one who know him will regret.

Several years ago Professor Capwell came to Atlanta an entire stranger but soon his genial disposition and courtly manners won for him a host of friends who have only recently ceased to admire him.

Soon after his arrival in Atlanta Professor Capwell obtained the agency for the Ketey organ company, and opening a house started a business that is now second to none in the city. Success attended his efforts, prosperity crowned his labors, and Professor Capwell was on the road to affluence.

Last June for a cause then unknown, except to himself, Professor Capwell severed his connection with his company and in a few weeks afterward procured the agency for the Smith American Organ company of Boston, and again opened a house in this city. With him was associated a Mr. Tyler, and again Professor Capwell began to be prospering. In the interest of his house he left Atlanta some time last February for a three months' trip through the south. When he left he was full of hope and many friends bade him good-bye wishing him a prosperous trip and a safe return.

After his departure the professor wrote regularly to his house in this city, and also to his wife, who was residing on Forsyth. Each letter contained an account of his success, and every thing seemed lovely. Several days ago, however, a gentleman who had been one of Professor Capwell's best friends in Atlanta, received a letter from him, the contents of which seem to indicate that he will never return to Atlanta again.

The party to whom the letter was addressed is naturally reticent when questioned as to its contents, but enough has been learned to warrant the assertion that in it the professor declared his intention of never returning to Atlanta, and requested his friends to send his wife to her father's in Chicago. This much is positive.

It is said that after leaving Atlanta Capwell got to drinking and finally wound up his spree by gambling away the money he, longing to his house, which he had in his possession. Realizing his inability to replace the money, he could not muster courage to face the dishonor, and skipped for parts unknown. The letter written to his friend here in Atlanta probably assigned his reasons for not coming back, but if so this fact is known to the friend only. The letter was written the 28th of March from Hot Springs, Ark. Since that date he has been in Dallas, Texas, as is evidenced by a letter received in Atlanta from the principal of a female college of that place. The letter stated that Capwell had applied for the position of teacher of music in the college, and made inquiry as to his character.

When his wife was made cognizant of the facts contained in the letter written by Capwell to the Atlanta gentleman, she came near dying of grief and with a broken heart and blighted future as her associates began packing for her departure to-day, not before doing anything with a view to protecting her husband's name as much as possible, she surrendered everything she had, even her jewelry, to Capwell's creditors.

A REMARKABLE SUIT.

The Mayor and City Council Indicted.

Among other true bills returned by the grand jury yesterday was one against Mr. John L. McGaughey, Mayor James W. English, Aldermen J. B. Goodwin, R. J. Lowry and Charles Beerman; Councilmen J. Barrie and A. J. Pinson of the first ward, John Berkele and R. H. Knapp of the second ward, T. J. Buchanan and D. A. Beatie of the third ward, T. J. Boyd and J. W. Johnson of the fourth ward and L. C. Jones and W. D. Payne of the fifth ward. The offense charged in the indictment is "creating and maintaining a public nuisance" in the city of Atlanta, the nuisance being the McGaughey stock yard on Mitchell street near the Central depot.

For some time past the city council has been agitating this "nuisance." Petitions for the removal of the yards have been presented frequently, but each time Mr. McGaughey would secure a hearing, and the matter would go over for another consideration. Finally the Atlanta board of health was appealed to by the residents of that portion of the city in which the yards are located, and an inspection of the place made. The board of health declared the yards a nuisance, and a paper setting forth these facts accompanied the petition to the general council. This was met by a counter petition. Again the subject was deferred.

It is not known who brought the subject to the attention of the grand jury, but it is thought that the board of health has a finger in the pie, but be that as it may the city council are being held for a criminal neglect of duty—so it is claimed.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

This celebrated drama will be presented on our stock-to-day, to-morrow and at a great matinee. It is unnecessary to say that no piece has ever had such interest or actually attached to it by its connection with the abolition of slavery in the United States, and abstracting its intrinsic merits, this has been the chief cause of its immense popularity. Strange to say, while the drama is a plea against slavery, it sets rather the character of the southern planter under a favorable light, and all the villains in the piece are yankees. We believe that the performance will be highly enjoyed if the actors are as good as represented by all the exchanges. The theaters in Kentucky and in Tennessee have been all packed to the doors, and the success, although unexpected, shows how the southern population take the play. At all events, it is a great curiosity for everybody here south.

A Live Young Man.

One of the livest and most enterprising young men in the city is Mr. Neal Pyles, the bill poster, who succeeded the late secon Johnston in the bill-posting business in Atlanta. The success he has achieved in the business conducted shows that he is no novice, and those who entrust work to him can rest assured that it will be faithfully performed.

Ordinary's Court.

Yesterday Ordinary Calhoun heard the case of Letitia Heard et al vs. George S. Johnson, administrator of the estate of Willis A. Johnson. This case was a petition to revoke the order appointing the administrator. The defendant demurred to the petition and the ord nary sustained the demurrer and dismissed the petition.

Railroad Magnates.

At the Kimball we see several prominent railroad gentlemen registered as follows:

R. T. Wilson, New York.
C. M. McghEe and J. T. O'Brien, Knoxville, Tennessee.
J. M. Johnston, Macon, Georgia.

To be Regretted.

The regular concert at the Kimball will not be rendered to night on account of the continued illness of Miss Campbell. We are gratified, however, to say that the gentleman is in a favorable condition, which will be good news to his many friends.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—A. R. Montgomery, of Rome, was in the city yesterday.

—Lyman Wells, the able superintendent of the Northeastern railroad, is in the city.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEO A.

—J. A. Edwards, Macon.
—A. R. Johnston, Roswell.
—R. M. McIlvaine, Oxford.
—J. M. Johns and lady, Albany.
—Hon. M. L. Mershon and daughter, Brunswick.
—Mrs. A. P. Dearing, Miss Marion Dearing, W. D. Dearing, A. H. Sparks, Joe Fleming, Athens.

LATEST SPRING STYLES,
JUST INTRODUCED, BY
HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers and Tailors,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA.
238 sep12 dly—un cham boy & co

DOSING A PATIENT.

A TALE OF JUDGE A. B. LONGSTREET.

Colonel W. H. Sparks Returns to the Scenes of His Early Recollections, and Furnishes an Excellent Joke Related to Him by the Late Judge Longstreet.

Written For The Constitution.

It was some years subsequent to the revolution before there was much attention given to education in the state of Georgia, beyond the rudimental instruction afforded by the neighborhood schools in the more densely populated portions of the state. In these communities the farmers usually assembled, and convenient to a spring of good water, built a log cabin, as nearly central to the neighborhood as possible. These cabins were rude and covered only with boards made from some convenient trees. These were placed on what in common parlance was termed ridge poles, weighted down and held in place. The floors were usually of the earth only, over which was built the square pen, one end of which was devoted to a fire-place, that it should be large enough for all the school to sit by and be comfortable in the chilly winter days. Sometimes this floor was made of split puncheons, and there was in them a window made for light, by cutting sections from two or more of the poles of the structures, but these houses were rare and considered rather too aristocratic. A pedagogue was employed who could teach spelling, reading and writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. If he could cypher to the rule of three he he was accepted as competent, as this was about the extent of the education of the examining committee appointed to attest the capacity of the applicant for the situation as master or teacher. His seat of authority was usually a stool by a rude table upon which was placed a tallow dip and one or more neatly trimmed and supple hickory switches in terrorism to the white-headed, blue-eyed, bare-footed urchins assembled about him. His salary was generally three per capita of his pupils per month, and he boarded around so many days with each patron, in proportion to the children each one sent to the school. The dread of each urchin was the week the master was to board at his house. It was a terrible restraint in anticipation put upon their wild rollicking at home, and as they went to or returned from school. He was a constant monitor, more feared and better obeyed than their parents, and they carefully counted every day as it passed, and rejoiced in the fullness of delight as approached the final day of his abode beneath the parental roof. Now they could stop by the way as they went to throw stones at the birds, or pebbles in the pools, to gyrate from side to side of the school pathway, to pluck wild flowers, or pick up chestnuts and be free and happy, with none to make them afraid. Happy boyhood; it comes to us only once, however long they may live, and however all their after life may be checkered with joys and trouble is never forgotten.

Then, the boys and the girls were never apart, all went to school together, and together grew up, and always operating a salutary restraint, the one upon the other. Each boy had his sweetheart, each girl her lover. How sincere those attachments, how unselfish, how the ambition of each was situated to excel, that they might be the more agreeable to the chosen one—men and women in embryo without the selfishness which comes with coming years, and the cold calculations of the brain into whose councils the heart is so rarely invited.

"Once more, who would not be a boy."

Here in these coy houses all over middle Georgia commenced the a b c of most of her brightest and brainiest sons. Here the governor, the senator, the judge, the minister planted in his brain the seeds of his future, and to no period of his life, in the zenith of his fame, does he turn back his memory with the same delight as to the old log school house, the spring at the foot of the wooded hill, and the laughing little lassies who went with him there to drink and play, when school's dull hours were over and gone.

From these schools came out Peter Early, Alexander Clayton, John M. Dooly, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, William C. Dawson, Duncan G. Campbell, George R. Gilmore, Wilson Lumpkin, John Clarke, Stephen W. Harris, Thomas W. and Howell Cobb, Eli Shorter, Robert Rutherford, Freeman Walker, John A. Heard, Charles Dougherty, Augustus B Longstreet, L Q C. Lamar and Edward S Hill. What a galaxy of contemporary talent is here arrayed. All are gone. I knew them all, and by two of them I stood and closed the eyes when their yellow mug brimming with sonna tea, and Nancy following. He poured out a teacupful of the tea. "Here, my boy, drink this; but if you are not moved in half an hour, you must take another cupful. Here, Nancy, hold this. I must go and see the prescription Doctor Sanky left for your mother," and he handed her the cup and mug.

"This was her opportunity. She sat down on the bedside, and assuming the gravity of her father, asked with mock sympathy how I felt, putting on as long a face as a hypocrite at a camp-meeting, and insisted on feeling my pulse. But the judge returned and said the prescription of the doctor said two cups full at first and one every half hour after until the bowels were relieved. Nancy stood behind him, with her tongue thrust into her cheek, and her eyes gleaming with mischief, as she poured out a cup full to the rim of the nauseating stuff. I swallowed it and they left the room, but not until Nancy had given us another specimen of her affected sympathy. The next morning the judge came in, Nancy with him, to inquire into my health and feel my pulse, with the sage gravity one might suppose belonged to Esculapius himself. 'Better, much better this morning. The medicine operated well did it my son? Your pulse is quite feeble. It was fortunate I came home at the time I did, for you certainly was threatened with a very severe attack, but you are well over it now I hope. Lucky, Nancy, wasn't it?' "Very," said Nancy, with a sly wink and leer at me. "Do you feel like you could eat anything, my boy?" kindly asked the judge.

"Yes, sir," I answered emphatically, "I am very hungry." "A very good sign, my boy, but you must be careful lest you have a relapse and that might get you into trouble, and might," he added, "be fatal. These attacks, you know, Nancy, are sometimes very dangerous with young people; with older ones they are not so frequent or so dangerous, and the scripture says the second condition of a man under such circumstance, is always worse than the first. Nancy, you must have him some chicken broth made, and he must take very sparingly of it. A youth subject to these inflammatory attacks should be patient, and should he have a return of it, blood letting may be necessary."

Nancy all this while was behind her father, making every demonstration of mirth she could, not to be seen or heard by him, but openly to me. I was weak four hours without food, severely sick from the medicine's effects, but now relieved from this, I could have eat a dog or cat, or anything that promised relief to the terrible cravings of my appetite. It was full three hours before the judge and my tormentor returned. Nancy carried a large bine bowl with at least half a gallon of thin chicken water. It was super dief, but it was abundant, and the chickens in the unsavory broth just one half of an old rooster—who had been for years crowing day for the family—with his one leg reaching out from, and far above the surface of the broth. This was placed on a small table and drawn close up to the bed, a spoon and saucer were placed near it, by Nancy—who took occasion to say you must be careful not to take out "the chicken." "You should not have brought the fowl with the froth," said her father. 'It may tempt him, and temptation to young inexperienced people is very dangerous, and often leads to the crime of disobedience, and us not into temptation," you know boy; always keep the scriptures without this there are many sins

MATTINGS.
KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFOFD
We have just received an elegant stock of new
CHINA MATTINGS.
BEAUTIFUL FANCY PATTERNS. Every grade and style and without any FALSE BOASTING. The largest shipment ever received by any house in the trade.
300 HUNDRED ROLLS
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, WALL PAPER, ETC.
50 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD
mar6—d1f 4thp top 7th and 8th col

too-tempting to be resisted, particularly by the young." Nancy shut her eye, but eyed me with the open, laughing one, as with her father she left the room.

"I at once got out of bed and locked the door, when I remorsely devoured the rooster, who had not, in boiling, imparted much of his juice to the broth. I dipped a few spoons full of the liquor into the saucer, to say for me that I had partaken of some of it. I trust it was not a sin, that I had made the spoon and saucer lie for me.

It was noon before I was visited. Then came the judge and Nancy. The moment the judge saw the stripped carcass of the venerable fowl afloat in the broth, in holy horror he lifted up his hands and eyes, and exclaimed: "You have killed yourself, Gus; and I am responsible for it. Why did you do this? Run, Nancy, and bring me the bottle of antimonial wine, with a cup and spoon."

"As usual, Nancy turned at the door to gave me a look of mischievous triumph. She soon brought the spoon and cup with the wine. Two teaspoonsful were measured into the cup. I declined taking it. The judge angrily insisted. "You must have your stomach relieved or you will bring on a relapse. I tell you, my son, the disease you were suffering from is a most dangerous one—one that fires the blood and excites the pulse terribly, and unless checked at once, may lead to your ruin. Take it! take it!" And almost per force, I swallowed the wine. Never since have I drank wine.

"I sent, now, that mischievous sixteen dodging behind her father and making every silent demonstration of pleased delight at my suffering possible to her security from discovery by her father. It was not ten minutes after swallowing the wine, before I became terribly sick and began to vomit.

"Hold his head, Nancy," said the judge. She was holding the basin, which she transferred to the judge, and placed her hands under my forehead. In doing this she let the fingers of her right hand pass incautiously over my mouth. One went into it, and I seized it with a vim. Nancy screamed, let fall the basin which she knocked from the hands of her father, and sent it with all of the rooster I had thrown up over the floor. I was seized with an epileptic fit, shivered, groaned and bit. Nancy screamed and danced, and the judge, frightened, exclaimed: "Oh, my God, the boy has a fit;" ran from the room and sent for a doctor. "Even!" I said, as I released the fingers. The judge came in frightened. "It's all over, is it Nancy?" he asked anxiously. She was wringing her hand, whilst her eyes were filled with tears.

"All over," she exclaimed, half crying with wrath and pain, "there is nothing the matter with him."

"Nothing the matter with him indeed," said the judge. "Such a convulsion as that, nothing the matter! What caused it, then?"

"Nonsense, gal. "I am afraid he will have congestion of the stomach."

"Congestion of the jaws!" you had better say. "Just look how he has bit my fingers." Confound him. "And look at the fix this floor is in. I knew there was nothing the matter with him from the first."

"Nonsense, I tell you Nancy, the pulse yesterday, could not be decent; why it was strong as a horse could kick it;" silly when he did Nancy who flounced out of the room.

After looking at my tongue and feeling my pulse the judge considered I was better and left me. Dolly, the negro woman servant, came in with water and a mop and cleaned the floor. "Mars Gus you aint mighty sick is you? Moster says you had a fit," and she laughed as she looked at me.

"What do you think, Dolly?"

"Why Mars Gus, I sed Miss Nancy when she comed up and hit you wid dat switch yesterday and I sed you jump, and turn ober de table and all dem books what you was reading, and I sed you and Miss Nancy runnin round de house, and I sed you when you cotched her and you forgot as de old folks comed home. You must been taken mighty quick, and yesterday when Miss Nancy was makin dat tea she laughed fit to kill herself. I spects she's been at some ob her tricks wid you."

"Make haste," said the judge as he came in, the doctor will be here soon and I don't want this floor wet when he comes. How do you feel my boy? Nancy is raving mad or would not compromise his dignity by accelerating his motions for any consideration. He was a judge of the inferior court, and that was to be thought of in